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Canada Scans 1936 as Year Of Recovery

Benefits of Legislation to Industry and Commerce Seen by Observers

Income Extended

Liberals Regard Trade Pact With U. S. as Peak of Cabinet's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—As 1936 draws to a close Canada reviews the first year's accomplishments of the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and the general verdict is favorable.

Impartial observers find a bountiful harvest of legislation that has stimulated every branch of industry and commerce.

First there is that matter of national income. It is estimated that it will be nearly $600,000,000 greater this year than last, or around $4,600,000,000.

Let the increase reach the billion mark and Canada will return to the era of balanced budgets. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue, says that such an increase would also increase railroad revenues by $90,000,000 a year.

Rise in International Trade

Then, keeping pace with the national income, is the rise in international trade. During the 12 months ending Oct. 31, 1935, Canada's total trade stood at $1,349,000,000. During the next 12 months it rose to $1,591,000,000, exports accounting for $175,000,000 of the increase. Such good news naturally draws attention to the Canada-United States trade treaty, which is regarded as the chief feather in the Liberal cap.

It is not surprising that employment figures have improved. But the major problem of unemployment relief would have been little nearer to a solution if the Government had not tackled it in a big way through the creation of a National Employment Commission.

This commission, composed of men and women from all parts of the country, have been exploring every feasible method of creating jobs for those out of work and its schemes have already succeeded in raising the employment level to pre-depression heights.

Among Year's Achievements

Among other Liberal handiworks of the last year are:

Removal of the trade embargo between Canada and Russia.

Settlement of the trade war between Canada and Japan.

New trade agreement with Germany that removes the handicap against Canada caused by Germany's drastic control of foreign exchange.

Handling of the wheat situation which, accompanied by higher prices for grain, has greatly benefited the western farmer.

Relief of the drought situation and the resulting debt load.

Governmental Reorganization

Investigation into textile industry, expose of unfair practices and expectation of reduction in tariff protection.

Amalgamation and reorganization of government departments for greater efficiency and economy.

Readjustment of financial responsibility advanced by a Dominion-provincial conference.

Radio and Rail Changes

Conversion of the radio commission into a corporation under the management of W. Gladstone Murray, and of the Canadian National Railway trustees into a board of directors. Replacing of individual harbor commissions by a committee of government officials at Ottawa. Public control of the Bank of Canada.

Due partly to such acts and increasing public confidence, and partly to improved business and social conditions from coast to coast, Canadians are facing the new year with more confident hope than at any other time since 1930.

Public Defender Plan Tried in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A public defender system has been started in the courts here and along the Witwatersrand Gold Reef as an experimental measure whereby needy white and non-European defendants in criminal cases can be provided with legal counsel without charge.

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U. S. Declares Deal on Planes Infringes Its Neutral Policy; Disclaimer Cabled to Powers

President Seeks Discretionary Powers to Guard Against Future Difficulties; Scorns Cuse Plea of 'More Work for Americans'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—President Roosevelt and the State Department moved swiftly today to prevent foreign governments carrying any farther their apparent misunderstandings of American policy in granting licenses to export aircraft and engines to Spain.

In a lengthy message cabled to the American Embassy in Paris for relay to London, Berlin, Rome, and Moscow, and to diplomatic representatives in Spain, the State Department explained that the granting of this license was strictly against this Government's policy of non-intervention in Spanish affairs.

Had No Choice

It explained, however, that under the mandatory provisions of the Neutrality Law, the State Department had no choice but to issue the license when Robert Cuse, a New Jersey dealer, made application and refused to heed departmental requests to refrain from the shipment.

Officials at the various embassies were instructed to convey this information to officials of the governments to which they are accredited. It was hoped that these governments would understand the American Government's embarrassing position. Such embarrassment was evidently all too well appreciated in Berlin, where government officials were reported as laughing at the inadequacies of democracy which found itself forced to acts in direct contravention of policy.

Plugging Loopholes

Preparations to plug the loopholes in the Neutrality Act to debar arms shipments to Spain went ahead speedily today, with the Cuse incident furnishing President Roosevelt and the State Department with an effective illustration of the need for discretionary rather than mandatory legislation.

Meantime, all sorts of rumors circulated concerning Robert Cuse of Jersey City, the broker who holds licenses to export $2,777,000 in airplanes and engines to Spain. One well-sponsored report is that Mr. Cuse has had close previous relations with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet trade organization with headquarters in New York. Another places him alongside other firms investigated by the Nye Munitions Committee in dealings with Latin-American countries and other rebellious groups.

White House Alert

Government agents were today investigating these reports, and at the White House it was unofficially stated that no steps would be overlooked in halting the Cuse shipment.

Judge R. Walton Moore, Acting Secretary of State, was in close touch with President Roosevelt to-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

College Editors Declared Cramped By Student Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Editors of college newspapers are hampered in expressing their views, fearing dismissal by a limited number of fellow students making up undergraduate councils, according to information that transpired this morning at the twelfth annual congress of the National Student Federation of America. Recommendation to remove "sole power" from the council and invest it in the larger body of students was made. The ousting of editors in certain institutions was declared to have resulted from their published criticisms of student councils.

Censorship of college periodicals by sources outside the student groups was opposed last night by the federation's commission on college newspapers.

Youth Movement

Regarding youth legislation, the delegates as a rule appear to believe that the Federal Government's move to provide long-term aid to youth should be supported; but they speak of need for extending assistance to students in the meantime through already existing channels of the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation CCorps and the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training.

"Rationalizing"

Colleges were criticized by Richard Brown, assistant administrator of the National Youth Administration, for doing too much rationalizing.

"Education today is not at the cross-roads," he said, contradicting what he held was a much-repeated phrase of the moment. "If it is edu-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Afghan Oil Rights For U. S. Concern, London Reports

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—A 75-year oil concession oening 270,000 square miles of virgin territory in Afghanistan has been awarded to a United States firm, the Inland Exploration Company of 39 Broadway, New York, high diplomatic circles said today.

Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the financiers backing the Inland Company, these high sources asserted.

The concession, described as "probably the greatest untapped oil reserve in the world," was said to have been negotiated with the Afghan Government by Charles C. Hart, former American Minister to Albania and Persia, and Frederick G. Clapp, technical expert with offices in New York (50 Church street).

Conversations were held over a period of months in Kabul, Geneva, and Berlin where the agreement was signed by Mr. Hart, Mr. Clapp and Faiz Mohammed Khan, Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Diplomats said that when Mr. Hart retired as Minister to Persia in 1933, both the Afghan and Persian governments asked him to find capital for exploiting the Afghanistan oil reserves.

This Mr. Hart was able to do through the Inland Exploration Company, controlled by the Seaboard Oil Company, with Case, Pomeroy & Co. holding large interests. The Texas Company is said to be interested through sizeable stockholding in the Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware. Fisher Brothers of Detroit are also understood to be interested.

John M. Lovejoy of New York is president of the Inland Exploration Company.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

President Hits Growing Abuse Of Child Labor

Says Something Must Be Done to Stop It and to End Sweatshops

NRA Gains Lost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—President Roosevelt insists something must be done to end sweatshops and child labor. Bringing up the whole big question of hours and wages at the White House, the Chief Executive has given no indications of his next move in the matter, but has made clear, finally and decisively, that he is deeply dissatisfied with present conditions, and that some method will be made shortly to intervene in the situation.

That this situation is progressively getting worse is the declaration of those associated with the old NRA and other federal officials, who are studying the trend of recent industrial and manufacturing activity.

"The reports show generally that a progressive movement has been in effect to lengthen hours and to decrease wages," Major George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, said here.

Cover Every State

"Departures from former code labor provisions have been general in most industries and cover every state in the union."

That Mr. Roosevelt has an emotional belief in the reality and gravity of the problem as it affects millions of workers was disclosed in his dramatic account of how the matter was brought directly to his attention last summer, unknown to newspaper reporters, in the midst of his flying trip to New England.

His motor caravan sped into New Bedford far in advance of the trailing cars of pursuing newspapermen, despite their speed of 50 miles an hour. A slight figure of a factory girl was visible in the forefront of the crowd that ringed his open car, and she was making desperate efforts to reach the Chief Executive. Again and again she was shoved back by the police, and her effort seemed in vain.

Plea From Factory Girl

Mr. Roosevelt told "Gus" Gennerich, his late bodyguard, "to get that note, from that girl." As the President told the story to reporters yesterday he showed manifest feeling both in his reference to Gennerich, his faithful assistant, and the letter which he received. The letter read substantially as follows, said the President:

"I wish you would do something to help us girls. You are the only recourse we have left. We are working in a garment factory and a few months ago our minimum wages were $11. Today they have been cut down to $4 and $5 and $6. Please send some one from Washington to restore our minimum wage so that we can live."

This was only one sample, said the President, of many similar appeals pushing in upon the White House for attention, in the obvious but mistaken belief that the Chief Executive can do something personally to eliminate the condition.

Serious Conditions Found

Mr. Roosevelt's statement brought immediate confirmation from divisions of the Government studying the matter today that a serious condition of lowered wages and longer hours has grown up in many industries. Although the majority of the big trades have loyally lived up to voluntary pledges taken after the

Steam From Solar Rays

Wide World

Charles G. Abbot — Henry G. M. Jacobson — Charles T. Knipp — L. Edwin Yocum

Dr. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., Explains to Dr. Jacobson of New Haven, Conn., Dr. Knipp of the University of Illinois, and Dr. Yocum of George Washington University a New, Highly Improved Model of a Solar Steam Engine at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This Model Eliminates Most of the Defects of Earlier Solar Steam Engines

'Air-Conditioning' of Weather Called Step to Bumper Crops; Forecaster Is Ally of Farmers

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 30—If meteorologists could "air-condition" the weather in the United States, operating it on a national planning basis, farm crops could be increased by 25 per cent. This assertion came from the president of the Meteorological Society, Dr. J. B. Kincer of the United States Weather Bureau at meetings with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Such an arrangement would not be satisfactory even if it were possible, Dr. Kincer explained, for with production so high, there would be so much excess food and other farm products the nation could not use or dispose of them. "The more corn the poorer the farmer," he said. "I merely give this figure to show the importance of the service the weather bureau is furnishing, not only to the farmer but to the world as a whole."

Heavy Loss Estimated

Speaking on the national loss from hail, windstorm, drought and other weather vagaries, Dr. Kincer was unable to give an exact figure on the total annual cost of "bad weather" to the country. He estimated that, considering only immediately visible losses, the total comes close to duplicating the entire national budget. This figure includes losses from tornado, flood, wind, hail, drought, frost, lightning, forest fire and general storms. It includes such costs as snow removal and perishable goods losses as well.

"Today that statement Mark Twain made about the weather, 'Everybody talks about it, but no one does anything about it,' is no longer true," said Dr. Kincer. "A great deal is being done to counteract nature's weather vagaries. In the orange groves of California and Florida, for instance, whenever the bureau reports frost danger orange men fight off damage to their crops with smudge fires. Nearly 1500 carloads of oil are burned in the orange orchards of California daily during the frost seasons."

Proof of Interest

The value of this service was made apparent to the bureau recently when insufficient data forced the weather forecaster to postpone his temperature prognostications from noon until evening. When the weather report was being radiocast, according to Dr. Kincer, the station went dead for several minutes. So many farmers jumped to the phone in the minutes that followed they blew out most of the fuses in central offices throughout the southern part of the State.

In addition to frost control, other fields in which meteorologists carry on activities to frustrate nature include irrigation, fire and flood control.

"We are giving excellent storm-warning service at present," said Dr. Kincer, "and the best treatment seems to be to keep out of the paths of such phenomenon. To those who think we should meet the force of the storm with some counteracting force, we say that they need only experience such storms once in order to realize how futile any such attempt would be.

Rain-Making Futile

"And to those who would have us become rain-makers—we had more than 50 letters last summer urging the use of airplanes and rain barrel sprinkling systems from the sky—I can only say that to give an acre of ground an inch of rain 113 tons of water would be required, and computing the amount needed to cover a whole state, and the energy needed to bring such water from a source as the sun does, it can be seen at a glance how impossible this task would be.

"Nearly everyone is interested in the weather but the interest is varied. On the coast, the main topic of conversation is frost, along the gulf it is hurricanes and frost, in the great plains it is drought and tornadoes, in the Rockies, blizzards, and in the East there is just a general curiosity about whether it will rain or shine.

Another paper on weather which received considerable attention was read by George W. Mindling of Atlanta, Ga., who scouted the idea that all the climatic belts of the United States could be found in his state. All the leading encyclopedias and reference libraries have made or copied this error, he said, by stating that average temperatures in Georgia range from 40 degrees on some mountain tops to slightly more than 70 degrees in the interior.

"While we have no mountain-top records in Georgia," he declared, "records made on the summit of Mt. Mitchell, in North Carolina, indicate that the mean annual temperature on Georgia's highest peak should be about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The total area in the state, with annual mean temperatures under 55 degrees must be small and uninhabited. If we disregard this area, we find in Georgia only three of the eight climatic belts that have been erroneously claimed so long.

Language of Sky Symbols Developed by Meteorologists: Page 5

Social Scientists Are Urged to Join Forces Now Loose

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Two new kinds of action by social scientists to make their efforts count more in bettering the world were recommended when presidents of five leading American social science societies read annual addresses last night before a joint session of their organizations.

Organize the economists for group action, urged Dr. Alvin Johnson, president of the American Economic Association.

Establish schools of social engineering for training specialists in solving social problems, proposed Dr. Joseph S. Davis, president of the American Statistical Association.

Despite all the talk about the "brain trust" at Washington, professional economists have not influenced the New Deal policies to any extent, declared Mr. Johnson, who is director of the new School of Social Research in New York city.

Lack of United Action

Economists, he contended, have not been active enough, responsible enough, or well enough organized to bring forward their findings on emergency situations before the moment for action has gone by.

"Collectively," he continued, "the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

French Loan To Poles Held Defense Move

Little Entente Tightened as Paris Secures Its Amity With Warsaw

Defense Network

Blum Pushes Policy of Linking Interests of Smaller Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 30—Not only an effective revival of the Franco-Polish alliance, but also an important rapprochement between Poland and the Little Entente, particularly Czechoslovakia, underlies the big French loan to Poland which was approved unanimously by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

The Finance Committee of the Senate today approved the bill authorizing the loan and its early passage is thereby assured. The agreement, which was approved by the Polish Parliament, Dec. 22, provides for credits totaling 2,600,000,000 francs. Approximately 1,350,000,000 francs (about $63,045,000) of these credits will be in the form of a long-term loan, subscribed in France, and guaranteed by the French Government. The remainder will be in the form of commercial credits to be used by the Polish Government for buying armaments and industrial equipment from French firms.

National Defense Measure

This French financial aid for Poland was frankly described during the Chamber debate as a "necessary factor in France's national defense." As Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos declared, it arises out of the visits of Marshal Smigly-Rydz and Foreign Minister Joseph Beck to Paris last September and consecrates active revival of Franco-Polish alliance.

It also marks the beginning of better relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia and is therefore of special importance in view of the delicate situation existing between the latter power and Germany, which has given rise to fears that the Reich might attack Czechoslovakia.

France's Guarantees

Reports have been published declaring that France has obtained from Poland guarantees that she would rush immediately to the aid of Czechoslovakia if Germany ever attacks the latter country. These reports are officially denied at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs where it is declared that they arise out of an incorrect and exaggerated interpretation of an incident in the Chamber of Deputies' debate yesterday.

A Deputy asked M. Delbos whether the French Government had attempted to obtain such assurance from Poland, pointing out that this would go far toward removing the prevalent anxiety as to Germany's intention in regard to Czechoslovakia, since the Reich would not dare attack if Herr Hitler knew that both Poland and France would aid Czechoslovakia.

M. Delbos evaded a direct answer, replying that "neither collective security nor the security of France had been neglected for a moment during the negotiations."

Roumania as Intermediary

In diplomatic circles here the real position is believed to be as follows: France has been making intensive efforts lately to improve the relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia, which have often been anything but good. With Roumania, on the other hand, Poland has very good relations. Following the Franco-Roumanian rapprochement, recently reported in the Monitor, the French Government has been able to persuade Roumania to act as an intermediary between Poland and Czechoslovakia, and the result has been a distinct improvement in the relations of Poland with the entire Little Entente.

Informed observers here are inclined to agree that this is a true view of the situation and to discount as at least premature reports of a Polish promise to aid Czechoslovakia. What is certain and already of unquestionable importance is that France appears to be succeeding to a remarkable degree in reconstituting and even reinforcing, and gradually extending her network of defensive mutual assistance pacts, on which the French believe they depend for the preservation of peace and European status quo.

PARIS, Dec. 30 (AP)—The French Chamber yesterday ratified a Government decree applying 1,750,000,000 francs (about $81,725,000) in extraordinary credits for armaments and then unanimously approved Polish loan bond issues of 1,350,000,000 francs ($63,045,000).

Before the Chamber's vote on the Polish loan, M. Delbos said:

"The accord has been concluded with the whole Polish people.

"The Chamber's vote will be an affirmation that the two nations have the same outlook toward the dangers which menace them and the responsibilities which weigh upon them."

M. Auriol, in the Senate budget debate, pledged that the French franc would remain at its present parity in relations to the American dollar and the British pound sterling.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria sign new accord: Page 4.

Economics in the News

Re-employment—The Contribution of the Durable Goods Industries—Developing a Momentum for 1937

By H. B. E.

This is the time of the year for looking back and looking forward. At the beginning of 1936 the United States was still in a half recovery, with unemployment standing at 11,500,000, and business enterprise still inhibited by fear. At the time I remarked that the remainder of the way to full recovery was a "matter of momentum" in the durable goods industries.

A word about the classification of manufacturing industry before we look at the statistics. We consume shoes, and therefore shoes are consumers' goods, and shoemaking is a consumer-goods industry. But the shoe factories themselves consume shoe machinery and this shoemaking machinery is made by other factories, which are in a durable goods industry.

The Roosevelt Administration undertook the responsibility for "priming the pump" of industry, in general. That means the stimulation of private enterprise. But, while the New Deal encouraged with one hand, it restrained with the other. Pretty soon we heard a great deal about the effects of Roosevelt recovery and reform policies upon these two branches of industry.

Government spending obviously helped the consumption industries. Farmers and relief workers bought shoes, clothing.

But it did not necessarily aid the durable goods industries. For a demand which sprang only from the injection of government money into the system did not encourage the consumption industries to renovate their factories. The sight of real purchasing power which shows some prospect of continuance is what makes factory owners indulge in such commitments.

Moreover, the enterprise of the durable goods industries received a positive check from the initial New Deal's restraint on the raising of capital from the country's investors for improvements.

This is no criticism of those restraints. So many of them, alas, were necessary. What this writer could never understand was that they were not recognized as interferences with economic recovery. It may be arguable that in the past the position of the durable goods industry has been overrated. We have built mammoth machines at the expense of living better. It may be that the dependence upon such industries is the reason for the deep depressions of modern times. When they run down, they plunge whole populations out of employment. But there can be no question, surely, that general revival depends upon the revival of the durable goods industries.

There was one school of thought in Washington which decried the need for revising such industries. The country, they said, was already over-built; why add to a superfluity? This anti-durable goods industry argument derived from the "Technocrats"

Such a warning has been made in all modern depressions. In 1886, for example, a British royal commission and the United States bureau of labor united in ascribing the depression of that time to "overproduction" because of excessive machinery.

The machinery, however, has to be constantly reclothed and replaced, like human workers.

Not till there was more activity in the durable goods industries could there be much of a dent in the prevailing joblessness. For unemployment, in industry, at any rate, is in the main a product of the ups and downs in the activity of such factories. Throughout the depression jobs in consumption goods industries remained relatively stable. Food and clothing were still consumed, but not a locomotive, for instance, was ordered in 1932.

At the beginning of 1936 employment in the consumption goods industries was almost back to the 1923-25 level. The figure for durable goods was 79.7 per cent. At the end of October the figure was 88.9 per cent, or 11 per cent increase. By the end of this year the increase was probably well over 15 per cent. "Most of the total rise in manufacturing employment and pay rolls during 1936 was in the durable goods industries," says Dr. Leo Wolman, in the latest bulletin issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research. This explains in great part the reduction of unemployment from 11,500,000 to around 8,500,000. It is one of the auguries of still greater re-employment in 1937.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Dec. 30

Spain—Both Sides Show New Activity

War in southern Spain, sleeping fitfully for several months now, was again in full cry. A new strategy appears to have been devised by General Franco, insurgent chieftain. Since he cannot break through the Madrid defenses, he will pierce the city's line of communications well to the eastward, toward Valencia—striking up from Cordova. Crack German troops are said to be leading the advance; their movements are thus far obscured.

Conclusions drawn are:

That the new move of General Franco seems to concede a stalemate at Madrid itself.

That the Spanish Government will muster all possible resistance to the new offensive.

That the Franco stroke to succeed will have to be executed with far more Hannibalic brilliance than the previous maneuvers of the fascist high command; for up to the present, fascist progress has been so cautious that the Government has had its barricades well manned before the real attack came.

Parties—Shut Out of Nebraska Legislature

Gov. R. L. Cochran of Nebraska closed the door of the Nebraska State House yesterday against partisan politics, reports the Associated Press. He said he would designate no spokesman for himself in the state's new unicameral Legislature, convening Jan. 5. Moreover, he will even discourage party caucuses among the members. The Constitution, he pointed out, provided that the one-house Chamber should be non-partisan. The voters helped by electing, on a non-political ticket, a balanced representation of 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans.

Even in the old bicameral legislatures, said the Democratic Governor Cochran, party lines often failed to hold. "On the major bills in 1935," the Governor commented, "good Democrats voted against me. Some Republicans sided with me." Both party platforms this year opposed new forms of taxation, and Governor Cochran helped block several efforts in 1935 to adopt income and sales taxes. He said he would continue to fight such measures personally as Governor, but would not exercise party power, "because the people voted it should not be so."

France—Workers Protest Price Increases

Organized metal workers at Paris prepared for a five-minute warning strike. The Premier informed them he would consider their demands as soon as the cost of living index was published, when the facts of the price rise could be determined. The steel strike in northern France remains as stubborn as ever. There was some progress in settling the Paris food tie-up, and retail foodshops opened after a partial accord—hoping that the wholesalers would be able to follow suit by evening. Moreover, the public service workers at Paris, who broke into riot with several cases of violence last night, had cause for optimism, despite the unfavorable public reaction to the street fracas.

Premier Blum's compulsory arbitration bill may prove the key to temporary alleviation—though it will not in itself resolve the basic economic maladjustment. Yet that bill is bogged down in Parliament,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

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Motor-in-Rear Auto Is Near, Engineers Say, Only Public Conservatism Being in Way

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With engineers prepared to make rear-engine cars, and with Henry Ford granted a patent on one, automobile manufacturers today pondered the recurring question: "Is the motorist ready to accept the revolutionary idea of driving without that four to five-foot hood in front of him while propelled by a motor that sits crosswise behind him?"

Motorists generally do not understand that their buying habits, not the manufacturer, control the speed at which automotive laboratories move. The motorist who prides himself on having the latest thing in automobile design is not aware that the car he buys is the public's gauge of the ultra-modern and not what the engineer envisions as his ideal of the ultimate car.

Forced to Conservatism

Hence, with one hand on the public purse to guide the actions of their other hand in the laboratories, manufacturers are keyed to a pitch of conservatism, with here and there a break in the direction of radical designing and engineering in order to test public reaction.

While there are always motorists who will buy all that the engineer can give them in the way of improvements, no matter how much they alter the appearance of the car, the manufacturer has learned that this type of buyer is few and far between. At the other extreme is a larger proportion of motorists who are accustomed to the conventional designs and want to keep them. Between these two groups lies a large market which is known to sway either way, according to the appeal of the moment. That class, however, has shown no indication as yet that it "would look twice at a car that provides only a soft nose between the motorist and the open road," according to Dean A. Fales, associate professor of automotive engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Rear engines have been successfully used on European cars for many years and in trucks and buses in the United States. That is because practicability plays a more important part than fancy in commercially operated vehicles and in Europe, where cars are put out on a smaller production scale than in the United States.

Thus the industry in this country, as Professor Fales put it, stands on the threshold of a new development that promises "almost 100 per cent visibility for drivers as compared with present-day vision of 50 to 60 per cent" without knowing whether the public would accept the radical changes in designing that would be required, yet knowing, paradoxically, that rear engines constitute a long step forward in engineering.

"Were it not for probable sales resistance," said Professor Fales, "the car shaved off in front and built like a motorboat in the rear, where the engine is housed, would be as popular with manufacturers in America as it is in Europe, where pioneers enjoy the advantages of manufacturing in small quantities instead of on a mass-production scale, as in this country.

Trusts in Ford

Conservative as the automotive field is, it thinks it knows Henry Ford too well to believe that he is to experiment on rear engines without some idea that the market is getting ready to receive them. Some of the old-timers recalled that Henry Ford asked himself a question when steam failed to satisfy his demands for progress on the car he was building. That question, "Why not use gasoline?" started the automobile business into a boom which swept right through the so-called depression of 1907 without hardly slipping a gear.

Today, the industry has visions of Henry Ford asking himself another question, namely, "If the orthodox car is not now as economically built and operated as it might be and if, dynamically speaking, the modern car is not as structurally sound as it could be, why go on building it according to present specifications?"

For Pure Streamlining

Recognizing that a tapering tail, with the highest and broadest part of the car up forward, is essential to pure streamlining, Professor Fales upheld the rear engine as the basic step to be taken to obtain the hoped-for "tear-drop car."

The real problem involved in such construction, however, is to provide sufficient passenger space between the axles while maintaining a minimum of overall length. That is where the rear engine comes in—enabling car designers to move the seating compartments up forward with the driver at a point just over the forward axle.

The effect of this rearrangement of design is an unobstructed view of the road for the driver, a safety factor that engineers have been seeking to obtain by devious other ways with only a 50 per cent rating to date.

While granting the advantages of rear engines, engineers are not blind to the new problems they will thrust upon the laboratories, according to the Technology authority. Chief among these is proper weight distribution. All the work of the last decade along these lines to make modern cars less susceptible to skidding and turning over on corners will have to be checked off to mere experimentation when the rear engine comes in, said Professor Fales.

How to equalize the weight of a heavy engine and a heavy axle on the rear with a comparatively light forward end will cause the engineers no end of work, he added.

Short-nosed cars in which drivers sit close to the front wheels also give what the engineers term a "severe lateral acceleration" to front seat passengers. The front end of a car always takes a wider arc in turning than the center or near-center where passengers now sit. This wide-swing action will exist in rear-engine cars unless wheelbases are long enough to allow some distance between passengers and front wheels, said the Professor.

Working Up to the Point

Despite these disadvantages, which can probably be overcome, Professor Fales agreed that the rear engine was the only remaining solution to lower car bodies and lower centers of gravity, made possible by the elimination of long, bulky drive shafts.

Keen observer of automotive progress that he is, Professor Fales has seen the rear engine coming as an inevitable outcome of modern car designing. Carefully the car has been worked up to the point where a quick shift of the engine from front to rear can be done almost overnight.

And once the engine is back in the rear, the stylist can get busy on the front with an unlimited splash of streamlines designed to develop speeds of 100 miles an hour with the ease and grace of the airplane that cuts through air waves with a minimum of resistance.

Trailers Reported To House 300,000

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 30

Automobile trailers are helping to solve the nation's housing problem.

Speaking yesterday before the American Economic Association, George Terborgh of the Federal Reserve Bank Board, said between 40,000 and 50,000 trailers were used as permanent homes.

He estimated the total number of trailers used as full or part time residences at 300,000.

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Women's Charter Subjected to Fire Of Woman's Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Strong opposition to the so-called "women's charter" prepared by a group of women's organizations as a statement of social and economic objectives, was voiced here yesterday by spokesmen of the National Woman's Party.

"We warn women's organizations of a network spreading its meshes over the whole world, which is going out from the International Labor Office," Jane Norman Smith, chairman of the Committee on Equal Economic Opportunity, of the Woman's Party, said in part. "Its purpose is to hold women workers in a class by themselves and place special restrictions upon their labor. As a part of this attack upon the rights of women, the women's charter of inequality has been launched.

A Charter of Inequality

"The National Woman's Party denounces the charter as a charter of inequality. We intend to press for the immediate passage by Congress of the equal rights amendment, which reads: 'Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.' Furthermore, we shall continue to work with 10 great international organizations of women for the adoption of the equal rights treaty by the League of Nations."

Anita Pollitzer, vice-chairman and national congressional secretary of the Woman's Party, called the charter "amazingly contradictory and misleading," and added:

"Today women stand at the crossroads. Throughout the world their rights are denied. In this country lies the greatest hope of preserving those gains that have been won and of making greater progress. The women's charter, like a red herring drawn across the path of women, will not deter nor distract them from the work for the adoption of the equal rights amendment."

A Competitive Burden

Dr. Miriam E. Oatman, chairman of the district branch of the National Woman's Party, charged that in asking for protective legislation "this paradoxically named 'charter' seeks to place upon all working women an unwarranted burden of competitive incapacity."

Mollie Maloney, president of Bindery Women's Union, Local No. 66, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, called the charter "a vicious document, proposing one law for women workers and another for men. We call upon the women's organizations of the United States to repudiate a proposal which would cause such hardship to women workers."

Mary A. Murray, president, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Women's League, and Ella M. Sherwin, secretary, Women's Equal Opportunity League of New York, took the same view.

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Woman in the News

Mme. Eames, Once Diva, Too Busy to Yearn for Past

"It is very nice indeed to be what the world calls 'elderly,' and so not to have anything expected of one. It gives so much more time to do the things one really wants to do."

That was the sentiment expressed by Mme. Emma Eames the other day, when she arrived in the United States to visit friends and relatives. She lives in Paris. In some ways she would like to live in the United States, but it has outlandish winters, and Paris is gentler, and so that is where she lives.

She is straight, and tall, and wears black, with pearls, and goes to the movies and has a spritely critical judgment. She enjoys the sights and sounds of nature, reads everything—fiction, politics, economics, philosophy, poetry—and has a few friends whom to see makes the world a very pleasant place.

Twenty Years as Singer

One might expect Madame Eames to sigh for lost days in the opera, in the way that one never becomes quite separate from it, once one has been a part of it. Not Madame Eames. She says she stayed on the operatic stage long enough to sing all the roles in her repertoire as well as she could and then, because she thought it was the logical thing to do, she retired.

She had had 20 years of being a great singer. Then, if she had followed custom in such matters, she could doubtless have had—oh, eight or 10 more—in the luxury of leisurely "farewell tours." But that kind of thing was not for her. When she had mastered a role and sung it as well as she could, then she lost all interest in it; and so there was no point in continuing to sing it.

She believes the Metropolitan will have a rebirth under the leadership of Edward Johnson. She did not agree with the philosophy of Gatti-Cazzaza, who held singers to be mere song makers, who should be obedient, like animals. She believed that singers worthy the great operas were people above the ordinary, who should be treated with especial consideration, so their talents might have full scope to flower and benefit the world.

What, for Young Singers?

What did she think of making an opera house, in part, a training school for young singers, giving them their chances along with the great and acknowledged singers?

She did not think well of it at all. The great opera house was no place for young talent to be trying its wings. They should remain in less pretentious surroundings, developing slowly, getting sound training, not distracted by all the graduate implications of the opera house. Not that she didn't take the hopes and ambitions of young artists to heart. She did. But in their place—a place where all sorts of elements for which they were not yet ready—could not rise up to interfere with their complete development.

Madame Eames' American holiday takes the form of a few weeks with friends, in New Jersey and elsewhere; then a few weeks more in Cleveland, where she has a brother. Then back to Paris.

"Paris is sad these days, but American winters are impossible for me," she says.

Any recipe for operatic success, in the way that one may speak of it to the young?

"Yes. Know your job. Then show spirit—and imagination."

© Aimé Dupont

Mme. Emma Eames

Who Once Sang Leading Roles in the Metropolitan Opera, and Who Now Has Returned to the United States for a Visit. She Prefers the Gentler Climate of Paris for Year-Around Residence

U. S. Press Bureau Proposal Meets With Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—An authoritative and expert White House spokesman yesterday expressed unrestrained scorn for the alleged proposal—given considerable publicity—of a central press bureau to coordinate all governmental information and publicity contacts.

"The idea is half-baked," said this spokesman. "It is not practicable or workable. A central press bureau would be both cumbersome and tardy. It would never make for amicable press relations. We're coming out of a war depression, not going into an emergency requiring centralization of information."

This reaction illustrates the swing of the Roosevelt Administration toward more cautious and orthodox practices. A few year sago, and the suggestion of a central press bureau might have fitted well atop the wide structure of government press agents that had been established. Many of these press agents still have their jobs, but there has been a notable diminution in some departments.

Actually, during the past four years there has grown up a considerable degree of centralization of publicity. The New Deal began by placing press officers in every department and almost every alphabetical agency. Hundreds of former newspaper men went on the pay rolls.

This vast framework was co-ordinated through the office of Stephen T. Early, press secretary to President Roosevelt. Departmental press officers checked with Mr. Early every once in a while, particularly when they had important stories. They are still required to attend President Roosevelt's bi-weekly press conferences, and they exchange considerable information. Should any of them give out a story which the White House considered ill-advised or indiscreet, he would be reprimanded speedily, and thus a considerable measure of central control exists now.

Sulphur 'Mine' in City Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—A new formula for smoke and gaseous fume abatement, which is expected to aid big industrial cities in purifying the air, has come from the University of Illinois following research work by Dr. H. F. Johnstone, associate professor of chemical engineering, and Dr. A. D. Singh, research chemical engineer, both of the university faculty.

New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and other big cities will be able, through the discoveries of Dr. Johnstone and Mr. Singh, to rid themselves of gaseous fumes, smoke and other pollution and at the same time develop new stores of sulphur, it was announced at the closing session of a two-day symposium sponsored by the American Chemical Society at Columbia University here yesterday.

Mining the Air

The discoveries were seen as opening a prospect of a day when chemists may mine the air for sulphur, natural deposits of which were said to be unlimited.

The formula was described as a means of "air conditioning a city's atmosphere" through a "scrubbing" process that eliminates sulphur chloride and nitrous and hydrochloric acid fumes, which chiefly are held responsible for air pollution and are declared to be "extremely harmful." The technique not only purifies the air by ridding it of this pollution, it was said, but was characterized by Dr. James H. Kimball, meteorologist in charge of the United States Weather Bureau here, as "a great boon" if, in actual practice, it is successful.

Question of Expense

Dr. Kimball recalled that experiments had, in the past, failed to meet what appeared to be the prohibitive cost in installing air-purifying apparatus and declared that if a "practical" system of accomplishing this could be found, it would add greatly to the welfare and happiness of millions of persons and increase the wealth of the country by many millions of dollars.

The new process was described at the symposium as effectively "scrubbing" the air near industrial plants responsible for giving off gaseous fumes. It embodies the passing of the exhaust from these industrial plants through a sodium sulphate solution in a tower, after which the sodium sulphate is chemically treated to recover the sulphate dioxide and to get a sodium sulphate solution for repeating the cycle.

Dr. Johnstone said these "scrubbings" removed by absorption 98 per cent of the sulphur dioxide from gases and that these "scrubbers" could be made of some wooden laths, placed at proper intervals, that need only be 15 to 20 feet high.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 4 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ransom Reported Ready In Tacoma Kidnaping

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 30—Negotiations for the return of kidnaped Charles Mattsqn were reported "definitely under way" and a crisis was expected today in the three-day hunt for the son of the physician.

A family spokesman asserted negotiations had been opened and the $28,000 ransom probably would be paid within 12 hours. A want ad in the Seattle Times yesterday was interpreted by observers as a contact note to the kidnaper. The advertisement read, "Mabel: Please give me your address. Ann."

Dr. Mattson and others denied the note was connected with the case.

Department of Justice agents called a "truce," apparently to give the Mattson family an opportunity to complete negotiations with the kidnaper. The agents concentrated on inspection of a ladder used in apparent attempts to kidnap John Franklin, five, from Haddaway Hall, two blocks from the Mattson residence, late in November.

Woman Kills Son's Slayer

JACKSON, Ky., Dec. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Viola Wickline killed the slayer of her son in Breathitt County court room today and wounded two spectators. The woman leaped to her feet as Johnny Shepherd, 18, was called for examining trial, and fired four times.

Shanghai Unorganized Workers Follow Each Other in Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Strikes of Chinese workers in Japanese cotton mills of Shanghai have taken on a political complexion, as a result of conflicts in distant Suiyuan province, in addition to the original economic basis.

To begin with, the difficulties centered about a return of prosperity to the mills. Last year there were hard times. Wages were cut and so were hours of work, and some of the mills closed down. This year times have been good, and while pay has risen because of more hours of work, the base renumeration has in most cases been unaffected. Such voluntary increases in pay as have been given have not satisfied the workers.

Although there is little in the way of organization among the mill laborers, a tendency to walk out was found to spread rapidly. The workers in one plant would move along in a body to the next, and often a little persuasion was all that was necessary to close up the second institution. At times, "trouble-makers" would get into a given mill, and after an hour or so bobbins would be thrown and windows shattered.

As about 75,000 of the 170,000 industrial workers of the International Settlement are in the cotton mills, and since the Japanese hold a majority of these same mills, the situation soon took a dangerous turn. This was accentuated when the National Salvation Association, devoted to opposing Japan, became active and began to argue that there should be a general strike of all workers in all Japanese mill enterprises because the Japanese were behind the Mongols who were invading Suiyuan from Manchoukuo.

The local authorities, already involved in troublesome negotiations with Japan and Nanking, felt that they did not want current issues unduly complicated and they caused seven of the Salvation leaders to be arrested. This at least momentarily eased the situation, though it was forecast that quiet would not be restored without important concessions from the mills on hours, pay, working conditions and similar matters.

Milwaukee Journal Gives Staff $250,000 Bonus

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30 (AP)—The Journal Company, publisher of the Milwaukee Journal, distributed yesterday a $250,000 bonus to all full-time employees of five years' service or more. More than 500 persons participated.

Directors also announced formal transfer of the 1100 shares of stock in the newspaper, held by the L. W. Nieman Estate, to the Journal Company and Miss Faye McBeath, a niece of Mr. Nieman. This was in compliance with a county court order for sale.

New York Seeks Aid of Every State In 1939 World Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The New York World's Fair Corporation is today reaching out to enlist every state in the Union in the big exposition it is building for 1939, following the appointment of Grover A. Whalen, president of the fair corporation, of Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, as head of a national advisory committee and of Mrs. Vincent Astor as head of the women's national advisory committee. These chairmen will act in liaison between state commissions, civic, commercial and professional groups and the fair corporation.

Mr. Whalen, in announcing the appointments, characterized the exposition as "every man's fair," adding that they believed they could "interest every man from every clime" in it.

"To the end that this be one of the realities of 1939," he said, "the National Advisory Committee is being formed for the function of bringing every one of the 48 states into prominent participation in the fair and for showing every American citizen that he has an active part in the exposition long before its opening date of April 30, 1939.

"The whole system of advisory committees—those representing New York city and those representing the United States—comprises the city's and the nation's guarantee that the New York World's Fair will live up to the plans of its directors and the traditions of America."

Simultaneous announcements said that a committee of 72 advertising men here have undertaken to sell $500,000 worth of world's fair debentures to advertising agencies in this city.

Secret Service Man Ends Year on Trail by Arrest

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP)—A secret service agent who worked in the fire department by day and operated a gambling game by night climaxed a year of undercover sleuthing yesterday by bringing a suspected counterfeiter into court.

Agent George Newman's dual existence was disclosed at a hearing for a man booked as Rocco de Franco, of New York, on a charge of possessing $21,000 in bogus $20 notes. De Franco was held for the Federal Grand Jury in $25,000. The agent said De Franco offered to sell him $20,000 in bogus bills for $5000. De Franco pleaded not guilty.

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Sport Shop—Third Floor

Responsibility of the Press: Newspaper Armistice Sought For Sino-Japanese Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese newspapers are urged to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward China, as an essential step toward peace between the two Oriental neighbors, by Tanzan Ishibashi, editor of the Oriental Economist.

Mr. Ishibashi deplores the recent coolness shown by Japanese papers toward a friendly advance made by Chinese editors. Some 23 newspapers in Shanghai and Nanking, and 22 in Canton, issued long statements calling on the Chinese people, the Japanese Government, and the Japanese people, to iron out differences now dividing them.

Assurances for Japan

"The Chinese papers, in the first place, warned their compatriots against the anti-foreign speech and action to which they had often unwisely committed themselves," Mr. Ishibashi declares, "and, in the second place, assured the Government and people of Japan that the recent unfortunate occurrences were nowise reflective of thought common to most of the Chinese.

"Therefore, the papers hoped that Japan would soften its attitude toward China and find lines along which the peoples of the two countries might truly co-operate, and concluded by calling upon the Japanese press to work together to the same end."

Played Down in Tokyo

Instead of accepting this conciliatory move generously, the Japanese press played it down, Mr. Ishibashi says. Most Japanese papers gave only small space to telegraphic reports of the news concerning the action of the Chinese papers. Some of the vernacular press adopted a cynical editorial attitude, running small items with captions such as "Chinese Impudence."

Admitting that some Japanese would take the Chinese advance with reservations, Mr. Ishibashi asks, "But should it have been dismissed so lightly?"

Clear Diplomacy Needed

"Where one has faith in one's work," he continues, "one should not always remain above unbosoming himself, even if at the risk of one's trust being abused or betrayed. As with individuals, so with nations. If our people truly mean to be a factor of determining influence in the Far East, their diplomacy should not be tinged with moral cowardice."

The press, instead of fanning international hatreds and prejudices, should be promoting international friendship, Mr. Ishibashi declares.

Great Opportunity for Press

"It is my conviction that it will be wrong to leave the present critical situation as regards Japan and China alone (as it is a veritable crisis which might develop into a crisis of not only the Far East but even of the whole world) to the management of the governments alone and hope for a settlement adequate or satisfying.

"It is the fashion nowadays to speak of national defense in a broad sense; diplomacy should be regarded in as broad a sense, as a concern of the whole nation. What was years ago termed 'national policy' meant the same thing. That which can do most under the present conditions of society to influence diplomacy in a broad national sense, especially in the case of Japan and China, is the daily press.

"And what have the newspapers done in this direction? What good have they done? I deplore that it is necessary to say that the newspapers appear to me as if they were organs daily engaged in the work of, not promoting, but destroying peace among the nations of the world.

"This does not apply to our newspapers only. Newspapers in other countries are scarcely any better. This is a result of the newspapers having been carried away by extreme nationalism.

"Perhaps it would be more appropriate to say it is a result of the press having adapted itself to the servitude of bureaucratic diplomacy, laboring, no doubt, under the mistaken notion that such an alliance would be really helpful to the diplomacy of the country.

Should Assume Leadership

"Needless to say, the mission of the press as an international factor is not to become an uncritical servant of bureaucratic diplomacy or its propaganda organ. Its mission is higher, its purpose should be loftier. It should assume the leadership in directing the country's diplomacy. It should serve to deepen understanding among nations, and above all, should be instrumental in laying the foundation for friendship between one nation and another.

"In face of the worsening relations between Japan and China in late years, I have often wondered whether there were no means of establishing accord between the newspapers of the two countries; if the papers of China would not cease to splash their pages with their anti-Japanese sentiment, and if the papers of Japan would not rise above their disparagement of China.

Time Left for Response

"Should the papers of the two countries be happily brought to work on such a friendly basis, it seems very probable that the relations between the two countries would see a radical turn for the better.

"Therefore, when the newspapers of the central cities of China such as Shanghai, Nanking and Canton, addressed themselves to us in the manner mentioned above, it was an unexpected gesture to which our papers should have responded, and I truly hope, will eventually respond, in a spirit other than displayed at the time."

Secret Service Head To Retire Keeping 50 Years' Secrets

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—William H. Moran kept today the secrets of 50 years of catching counterfeiters and protecting Presidents as he prepared to retire as chief of the Secret Service. The detective who will leave his post on Jan. 1 has received flattering offers for his memoirs, but he once said:

"I'd consider nothing of the kind while I remain in the service."

If he should write an autobiography after he retires, Mr. Moran said, it will disclose no secrets learned by the White House detail since Secret Service men were first detailed in 1901 to guard the Chief Executive and his family after McKinley was shot. Until that time, the Secret Service—a Treasury unit—worked solely on counterfeiting cases.

A detail of picked Secret Service men is stationed constantly at the White House, and the uniformed police around the mansion are under Mr. Moran's direction.

When the President travels, an "advance agent" of the Secret Service goes ahead to lay out the route, arrange for police guards in crowds and make precautions against any possible danger or inconvenience.

Lorimer Leaves as Editor Of Saturday Evening Post

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—George Horace Lorimer, whose resignation as editor of the Saturday Evening Post was announced last August, leaves that magazine with the end of this year, after being associated with it for nearly 39 years. Mr. Lorimer also retires as chairman of the board of the Curtis Publishing Company, but remains as a member of the board.

He is succeeded as editor by Wesley Winans Stout, formerly an associate editor. Mr. Lorimer wrote his last editorial in last week's Post. Mr. Lorimer at the time his resignation was announced said that he was leaving the editorship because he wished "a little more leisure, a little more time to attend to my personal affairs and a chance to do some other work, including some long-deferred writing."

Taft Named Chairman Of Meetings for Peace

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Officials of the Emergency Peace Campaign announced yesterday Charles P. Taft 2d, of Cincinnati, had accepted chairmanship of meetings in January and February sponsored by the organization and "directed toward keeping the United States out of war and war out of the world."

The organization said Mr. Taft's acceptance of the chairmanship "rounds out a list of speakers, sponsors and participants that includes some of the most distinguished men and women in the country."

These included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Maj-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, William Allen White, Kathleen Norris, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Frank Gannett, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Ruth Nichols. Dr. Maude Royden, England's religious and social leader, will tour the United States in January and February, making addresses in 27 cities.

Be It Ever So Humble, There's No Place—

They Meet Benefactor
Richard Beakley and Mrs. Beakley Talk to Mrs. Effie Morrison, Originator of Project

Acme, Nation-Wide

Roosevelt Park Old-Age Colony, Millville, New Jersey
Top—General View of Dedication Exercises
Bottom—One of the Cottages

Housing Project In New Jersey Is Kind to the Aged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILLVILLE, N. J.—Around 13 little white cottages in a pine grove on the outskirts of Millville centers an old-age security experiment important to every community in the United States.

Occupants of the picturesque cottages are to be persons of advanced years who will pay rent out of their old-age pensions. Single persons living alone will pay $5 a month; couples will pay $7 out of an average pension of $15 a month per person.

At dedication ceremonies, the colony was hailed as a forward step in providing comfortable, cheery quarters to take the place of dark, dreary poorhouses for those who an industrialized world says have passed beyond the useful age.

The old-age colony was the idea of Mrs. Effie Morrison, deputy director of the Cumberland County Welfare Board. From long experience in social work and as a student of social problems, Mrs. Morrison concluded that "if you can keep the aged alert in their thinking and prevent them from dwelling on the past, then their physical condition will be better." The colony she has fostered is founded on this theory.

Begun on a modest scale, the colony, officially known as "Roosevelt Park," is at present composed of 13 cottages and a community house. Streets and pipes have been laid for 50 houses with the idea of expanding the colony later. The site, on the main boulevard between Philadelphia and Cape May, Jersey seaside resort, was donated by the city. Funds for constructing the houses and streets were given by the Works Progress Administration.

Scarcely bigger than the real estate offices put up at the entrances of many an American subdivision, each cottage has two rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom and a large closet. All are equipped with running water and electric lights. Heat from a kitchen range warms the whole cottage. Each has a tiny front porch.

In the center of the square stands the community house. Within is one big assembly room with a large fireplace and hearth. Behind a partition are quarters for the colony superintendent. In the hall, the elderly folks will gather each Sunday for religious services. On holidays there will be gala community celebrations. Plans are under way for the organization of a town meeting, patterned after the historic New England form of village government.

Each cottage is surrounded by one-third of an acre of ground. While to an outsider the land looks too sandy for cultivation, Millville people, say that wonders can be done with a little topsoil. Whatever produce that is raised will not be put on the market, but will go to piece out the incomes of the colonists. The local poultrymen's association has promised to start each one out with 10 chickens. Another group has donated 100 asparagus plants. Local agriculture experts are studying the possibility of growing fruit trees.

Each person will bring his own house furnishings and be allowed to arrange them as he likes. Each will buy his own food and supplies, though in some cases wholesale purchases will be arranged to take advantage of lower prices.

The Millville project, under city auspices, has cost only about $30,000 to date. "Conservative" and "economical" have been the watchwords. Maintenance costs on the houses have been estimated by the Federal Housing Administration at less than $2 a month.

Shipping Lanes Kept Safe By Atlantic Iceberg Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—While an executive order from President Roosevelt has resulted in the mobilization by the United States Coast Guard of a fleet of 20 vessels, to break ice in the paths of commercial ships and barges along the Atlantic shore, the Hudson River, parts of the Great Lakes and on the west coast, another division of the coast guard service is busy spying out icebergs in the North Atlantic and reporting their eerie presence to Dr. James H. Kimball, chief meteorologist of the New York City Weather Bureau, for rebroadcast to all ships in their vicinity.

In 1870, when Dr. Daniel Draper was the weather man at the port of New York, there was no iceberg patrol. Indeed, there weren't a lot of things—among them no instruments for recording rain precipitation. Dr. Draper used a couple of buckets. One he put on the roof, and by means of a tube connecting it with the other one, which he kept in his office, he estimated the amount of rainfall.

After the Titanic

There was no iceberg patrol until after the Titanic struck an iceberg in 1912. Then the International Derelict Destruction, Ice Observation and Ice Patrol service was established. The U. S. Coast Guard was charged with maintaining the patrol; and Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden were to help pay for it.

The patrol area is 150,000 square sea miles around the forty-eighth parallel. In an ordinary year, not more than 500 icebergs get south of Newfoundland—which indicates a change in the times, certainly, because there were 1200 the year the Titanic sank. Occasionally a berg survives as far south as the Azores.

Cutters as Sentries

As many as 300,000 words will be exchanged by radio this year by the ice patrol boats, which are cutters, 250 feet long and 42 feet wide, and which do nothing for the two-week stretch of the patrol but to beat a path back and forth over the waters of the eastbound and westbound ship lanes, which are about 60 miles apart. They not only chart them for a location to be reported to shipping, but they study them minutely to see how they are behaving, because the behavior of icebergs is an important matter to shipping. If they stayed upright, it would be one thing; but on their southward journey they roll over periodically, and a 500,000-ton iceberg rolling over and over on itself in the sea is something not to get close to.

Wasted Dynamite

There is an impression, doubtless gleaned from newsreels, that part of the Coast Guard patrol's jobs is to dynamite icebergs, breaking them up into fragments. It has been tried, but all it did was waste the charges of 100 pounds apiece of TNT, because they only made the holes where they were set off a shade larger, and had no effect whatever on the eight ninths of the mass that was hidden under water.

All ships report to the Coast Guard patrol any icebergs sighted, and vice versa. All such reports are forwarded to the Weather Bureau for rebroadcast, because it is always possible that some ship may have missed the initial report, and may be steaming directly into an iceberg's path.

The Coast Guardsmen detect icebergs first by the low haze that hovers around them, a haze that has a strange, indefinite shape. Presently the temperature drops around the cutter. Then the thing to do is to chart the course of the cutter, plus the course of the berg, plus the speed of the current, and report on the prospects, which will be relayed to near-by shipping. It is neither an easy job nor a quick one; indeed, it takes several hours to do the charting, after a berg is sighted.

The question has been raised as to whether the coming of transatlantic air travel will not gradually relegate incidents of icebergs to the category of the mythology of the sea; but no authorities expect airplanes to drive shipping from the sea lanes. Transatlantic air travel will, on the contrary, increase shipping, according to the habit of the public to follow romantic paths, and air transport, as an additional means of crossing oceans, will require additional and constant service from the surface of the sea.

The cutters mobilized to break up ice for shipping in the Great Lakes and other waterways south of the ice field region are a different type of boat; not so heavy, and fitted at the water line with a half inch plating, which enables the ships to progress against 12 inch ice and break 20 inch ice down by backing up and then smashing ahead at top speed.

Chief Prince's Act Removes Obstacle To Federal India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An agreement has just been reached between the British Government and the Nizam (Ruler) of Hyderabad, India's premier princely state, removing one of the major stumbling blocks that have hitherto stood in the way of the materialization of the long-discussed federation for Britain's great eastern dependency.

Under this agreement Hyderabad undertakes not to stand in the way of Berar's taking the place already allotted to it in the scheme of Indian Federation as proposed by the British Government.

Administered Under Lease

Berar is a territory as big as Denmark with a somewhat similar number of inhabitants. It has, hitherto, been under the sovereignty of Hyderabad, but administered by the Government of India in accordance with the terms of a lease entered into in 1902 which involved the annual payment to the Nizam of a sum of 25 lakhs of rupees ($800,000).

The new agreement makes this payment permanent. It also guarantees to the Nizam all the dignities appertaining to his relations with Berar.

Titles of Honor

It is agreed, for example, that the Nizam's flag shall be flown alongside the British flag wherever and whenever the latter is flown in Berar.

The Nizam's right is recognized to confer Hyderabad titles of honor upon the inhabitants of Berar subject to the prior concurrence of the King's representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian states.

The agreement further recognizes the Nizam's right to hold durbars (ceremonial assemblages) in Berar.

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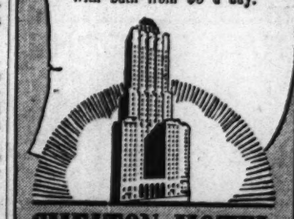
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Fisher Body Strike Spreads; Wheel Workers Back on Job

By the Associated Press

The strike of Fisher Body Company employees spread today to the company's Plant No. 2 at Flint, Mich., aggravating further the labor difficulties which have beset the automobile industry. Strikes previously were called at Fisher plants in Cleveland, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo.

The Fisher Company is a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation. The closed Flint plant supplies bodies for Chevrolet cars.

Workers returned to their jobs at the Kelsey Wheel Company plant in Windsor, Ont., ending one automotive labor dispute.

Other developments in the strike picture:

Automotive

DETROIT—One hundred employees of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation's plant No. 3, auto parts makers, continued a "stay-in" strike.

JACKSON, Mich.—New strike of 100 employees of the Walker-Michigan Company, accessories manufacturers, which began yesterday, continued.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Labor Department conciliators renewed efforts to end a walkout of 7000 Fisher Body Company employees, but union officials refused to accept a local settlement.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Picket lines at the Fisher Body plant were ordered doubled. The plant manager denied a report that production on the truck assembly line would be resumed. The plant has been closed since Dec. 15.

Coal Mining

RICHLANDS, Va.—Pickets surrounded pitheads at several southwest Virginia coal mines in a strike described by union leaders as a protest against wage reductions for machine men. A total of 1100 men were reported out.

Maritime

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The last of the Dollar Line's fleet of 14 ships was due to be tied up today with the docking of the President Harrison. Because of the maritime strike it will not be permitted to leave. Company officials said it was the first time in 13 years that none of its ships was in service in the Far East or on a world cruise.

Church Council Offers Basis for Settlement Of Maritime Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Settlement of the maritime strike along the following lines was favored in a resolution passed here by the Inter-Faith Conference on Industrial Relations recently organized by southern California Protestant ministers, Jewish rabbis, and Roman Catholic priests:

1. Full recognition of the right of both employers and employees to organize as they see fit and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, together with full protection in these rights.

2. Acceptance of the 1934 award with effectual union control of hiring halls, and the six-hour day and 30-hour week for longshoremen.

3. Cash payment for overtime beyond the basic eight-hour day for all shipboard workers, together with healthful living quarters and working conditions for the crew.

4. Refusal to pass through picket lines in event of a strike by other laboring groups should not be considered violation of contract.

5. Representation of employees in management of all companies receiving government subsidy.

"The churches have long contended for the right of labor to share in the management and control of industry," declared the conference resolution. "Public subsidy gives a peculiar right to the control of the 282 American ships which received a total of $28,850,000, as per the report of Postmaster General Farley, when, according to the companies' own report to the United States Shipping Bureau for the year closing June 30, 1934, the total costs of wages, subsistence, repairs and maintenance was $400,000 less than the total subsidy received. Nor should the fact be overlooked that some of the ships involved were purchased from the Government on long-term payments for only 8 per cent of their original cost. We hold that with so large an investment of public funds the right of autocratic control cannot be claimed justly."

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New Balkan Peace Pact Signed

By a Staff Artist

New European Accords

Map Shows Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in Black, While the Shaded Portions Indicate the Position of Poland and Czechoslovakia, Who Have Effected an Understanding Through the Good Offices of France

Non-Aggression Pledge Is Drawn by Yugoslavs and Bulgars

Ends Long Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Dec. 30—Bulgaria and Yugoslavia signed a new non-aggression pact today, which, if successful, will help to consolidate peace in the Balkans.

Real co-operation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia would mean security for one of Yugoslavia's most vital borders and liquidation of the Macedonian question as an international problem. It involves the formal acknowledgment by Bulgaria that a large part of Macedonia is an integral part of Yugoslavia and the fate of the people there is an exclusively Yugoslav affair.

Such a development would be a very important Belgrade victory and would mark the real conclusion of peace, 18 years after the Bulgarian-Serbian war ended.

Although for Bulgaria a non-aggression, friendship pact with Belgrade would mean the relinquishing of cherished national ideals, many Sofia statesmen see no other choice. Bulgaria is unarmed, economically very poor and in many ways completely dependent on its neighbors. She cannot telephone or telegraph abroad. She cannot bring in or ship out any produce without their permission.

Ready for New Deal

The whole population is also emphatically against war and seeks above all things social justice along with material and cultural progress. Thus, they appear to be willing to settle certain old bills on any terms, to write off ancient losses and to begin a new account.

The Government, taking advantage of this attitude, is inclined to establish cordial relations with at least one neighbor and the most appropriate one is Yugoslavia.

The course of the negotiations is being closely watched by all the Balkan Entente states.

Social Scientists Are Urged To Join Forces and Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

economists of today represent an incomparably greater mass of trained thinking power than those of an earlier period. But we are not organized to carry a collective responsibility. We alone are left of the era of rugged individualism, each staking his own claim.

"The time has come when the economists need to organize themselves effectively to do the work which society may reasonably require of them."

Such organization, said Dr. Johnson, would not do away with the need for solitary research by individual scholars, but would enable scholars collectively "to use their organized moral forces to encourage the full employment of such resources as are available to economists for the general good."

Dr. Davis, speaking as a representative of the statisticians, made a strong case for "schools of social engineering," designed like professional schools of engineering, architecture and so on, "to transform a rum world into something less rummy."

"There is room," he said "for social engineering workshops to parallel our engineering laboratories. Our universities are helping train a few vigorous neophites.

"But where, in the field of applied social science, are the counterparts of those who have built our lofty skyscrapers, our magnificent highways, our Boulder Dam?

"Harnessing social tides may be more remote than putting Passamaquoddy to work; but surely the arts of building social dikes, bridges, and highway can be mastered no less than the arts of fence-fixing and log-rolling."

Since statistics is the basis of such "social engineering," according to Dr. Davis, he told the American Statistical Association that one of the most worthy objectives it could have, is that of "promoting the effective linkage of statistics and social engineering."

indicated that the issue of the enormous surplus, which got into the presidential campaign, was not permanently settled by the election, but probably would be studied and worked over for some years to come.

The pay-as-you-go plan of financing old-age benefits as needed from year to year, with a small contingent surplus, was offered as a substitute by critics. In answer supporters of the present act insisted that it provided the only genuine pay-as-you-go system, since it looked ahead and laid up for the time when payments of benefits would be greatest.

The chief champion of the act at these meetings, Prof. Edwin E. Witte of the University of Wisconsin, illustrated how the security system will work in building up its reserve.

Pay roll taxes next year will amount to $500,000,000, he estimated. The federal deficit will be $2,000,000,000. Instead of issuing bonds for $2,000,000,000 to cover the deficit, he said, the Government will issue $1,500,000,000 in securities, and use the $500,000,000 from pay roll taxes to make up the balance of the deficit.

Thereupon the Government will enter a credit of $500,000,000 to the account of old-age pensions, and start paying interest at 3 per cent compounded annually on this sum.

Pay-roll taxes in brief will be used in paying current expenses as long as there is a deficit, and as the deficit may continue for some time, there is no near prospect of a big reserve. Indeed, according to the computations, it is not until 1950 that the reserve is expected to get to $14,000,000,000, and the much talked of $47,000,000,000 total is not anticipated until 1980.

Buying Up Public Debt

However, more to the point, the planners of the act count particularly on the pay-roll taxes being used to buy up the public debt. Federal bonds are now paying interest to outsiders, that is, the general public. The security program relies on paying off the debt to outsiders, taking over their credits with the Government, and so obtaining for participating employees the interest which is now being paid on federal securities.

Of the $47,000,000,000 reserve, it is calculated that $27,000,000,000 will be acquired through interest on government obligations in the next 44 years.

Obviously, the $47,000,000,000 would not be cash. If it were, it would be earning no interest, which is essential. The reserve would consist principally of obligations of the Government to pay its old-age requirements.

Only Partial Reserve

Even at $47,000,000,000, it would be only a partial reserve, as Dr. Witte, who was a key man in the construction of the law, pointed out. There will be needed in addition the proceeds from a 6 per cent tax on pay rolls, the two sources—the reserve and the tax—being equal to a 10 per cent tax on pay rolls. After 1980 the $47,000,000,000 reserve is expected to remain at approximately that figure.

After all the calculation of $47,000,000,000 is hypothetical, Dr. Witte noted, because of so many possible changes in factors, such as wages, etc.

In defense of the act, Dr. Witte urged that the main thing was to get its administration under way, and that was an enormous project, because the law included at the outset more workers than any other system in the world. Creation of a great reserve will be so many years off that he felt questioning premature.

"Don't wreck the act at the start" he pleaded.

Statisticians Split On Wisdom of Piling Up Pay-Roll Tax Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Objections to the $47,000,000,000 reserve fund which may possibly accumulate through the pay roll taxes of the Social Security Act dominated discussion of this feature of the act at a joint session here of the American Statistical Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation.

The reserve fund involves use of the money collected from pay-roll taxes on employer and employee and fulfillment of the Government's promises of old-age benefits or the disappointment of workers. Debate

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Washington Acts To Plug Holes In Neutrality Act

(Continued from Page 1)

day, as well as with Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who has called a meeting of his committee for January 6 to consider swift remedial legislation.

"Legal but Unpatriotic"

President Roosevelt was quick to utilize the Cuse incident to its fullest value. He pointed out at his press conference that while the licensing was entirely legal, it was in his view thoroughly unpatriotic, and he compared this broker to the 10 per cent or less of business which acts unethically, while 90 per cent or more wish to act patriotically and in accordance with high ethical standards.

Asked whether—even if legislation were passed within two weeks effectively halting the Cuse shipment—the broker could not get damages from the Court of Claims, President Roosevelt took refuge in the recent neutrality decision of the Supreme Court.

The court intimated, the President said, that in such a case as has now arisen, it would not grant damages, because the act committed was contrary to the request of the Government, which has plenary authority in foreign affairs.

Elasticity Needed

This reference to the recent decision had bearing also on President Roosevelt's discussion of the need for greater discretionary authority in imposing embargoes. It was obvious, he said, that further discretion should be vested in the President to deal with internal strife. He deliberately did not use the words "civil war," the President said, because they were impossible to define. When did the war between the North and South become "civil war"? he asked. Was the decades-long "war" waged by the Federal Government against the redskins a civil war? Was the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania a civil war?

Whether an embargo should be applied, he concluded, must be decided by someone who sits in authority 365 days of the year. In this case, he readily agreed, a civil war is in existence, and arms shipments should be embargoed.

Borah Agrees

Senator Borah took a similar view, which is important because he has frequently been a leader in the moves to impose legislative authority over foreign affairs.

Senator Borah was also critical of the "cash-and-carry" plan of munitions control, now backed by most of the Nye-Clark group, including Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg.

Senator Borah's point struck home, for the Cuse sale was apparently for cash, and destined to be carried on ships of foreign registry, so would not have been hampered at all by embargo laws of the cash-and-carry type.

Will Never Reach Spain

As recorded in the Monitor yesterday, it is very unlikely that any of the Cuse purchases will reach Spain, since remedial legislation will enable revocation of the licenses probably before any shipments can be made. If damages are granted by the Court of Claims, the Government is prepared to pay, but doubts if damages will be awarded.

Actually, therefore, the United States is moving fast to prevent any future violation of its neutrality—if shipments to a friendly established government may be so considered—and has for some time past walked a circumspect tight-rope toward the same objective.

Objecting to making the new legislation too rigid are plentiful in Washington. A friendly neighbor—say Mexico—might be confronted by a lawless revolt, and might need American arms to apply its police power. To refuse to supply such arms would be to support lawlessness.

Pragmatic Policy

Taken on a much broader scale, such arguments would apply to strife between friendly, law-abiding nations which are the victims of aggression by nations which break the Kellogg Pact and other solemn obligations.

But Congress does not seem to be ready to recognize so great a degree of international responsibility. Its policy is purely pragmatic, aimed at keeping out of any war.

Not the least striking of the circumstances in the Cuse case is that much of the aircraft material is apparently United States Army discards.

All the motors sold by the Army Air Corps, according to military authority, were in very bad condition, worn-out, and in need of much repair. Usually, when repurchased, they are used in motor boats and for similar purposes.

President Roosevelt was sharply critical of the statement given out by Mr. Cuse—the only public utterance of this "mystery man." He had said that his shipments would give great employment in the American aviation business. President Roosevelt pointed out, from his personal experience as a member of the Wilson "Little Cabinet" that exactly such arguments were used in 1914-15-16 defending the export of machine guns in order to give work to Americans. The argument wasn't right then, and isn't right now, the President concluded.

Alexander Suggests Changes in RA Loans

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30 (AP)—W. W. Alexander, slated for the post of Rural Resettlement Administrator, suggested yesterday "some modification" of a plan of government loans to help tenant farmers buy land and pay back the money over a long period at low interest rates. "In the long run," he added, "if we are to build a sound American life, we must have land and home ownership," by residents.

Mr. Alexander, a former Methodist minister who was deputy resettlement administrator, said in an interview he understood the executive order for his appointment to the post left vacant by resignation of Rexford Guy Tugwell "has been approved by the President" effective Jan. 1, when the RA becomes a part of the Department of Agriculture.

Its chief immediate problem, he said, is "the job of taking care of 400,000 families in the drought area" of the plains states. With that over when farmers make another crop, he will focus attention on the general problems of resettling. The purpose of the RA, he explained, is "to help farm tenants improve their standard of living and climb the agricultural ladder to land ownership."

Whether the activities of the RA can be enlarged "depends on Congress," Mr. Alexander said, adding that this year's budget of $85,000,000 is "the minimum" that will be asked of Congress for the RA next year.

Power Station Fire Leaves Newark Dark

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30 (AP)—Power was restored shortly after 9 o'clock Dec. 28 in downtown Newark, which had been in darkness throughout the evening from New Jersey's most serious power failure. The city of nearly half a million, with some near-by communities, was in almost complete darkness, with business and industry seriously affected. The failure resulted from a fire in a power substation late in the afternoon.

Movie theaters ushered out their patrons, elevators in tall buildings were stalled with passengers between floors and traffic was badly snarled by failure of traffic signals.

Sailors Protest Use Of Discharge Books

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Three sailors from the steamer Cristobal, a government-owned ship, protested to the Commerce and Labor Departments Dec. 28 against issuance of the Copeland continuous discharge book for seamen.

The Cristobal seamen asked officials to delay their issuance until Congress had an opportunity to consider amendment of the Copeland Marine Act.

"This is the most vicious piece of anti-labor legislation every put through in this country," Robert McElroy, a deck hand, told reporters.

Samuel M. Blinken of New York, counsel for the delegation, said Col. J. Monroe Johnson, assistant Secretary of Commerce, had told them his department could not do otherwise but enforce the law.

The delegation's principal objection was that the books would show employers when seamen applying for jobs had been on strike.

Dress Strike Ends

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Dec. 30 (AP)—Employees of the Pioneer Dress Manufacturing Company voted, 72 to 13, Dec. 28 to make the International Ladies Garment Workers Union their agent for collective bargaining, ending a five-months' strike.

Under terms of an agreement previously made by Wolfe Harris, manager of the plant, and union representatives, the workers will go on a 40-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime.

Airplane Exporter Declares Planes Not For Use in Conflict

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30 (AP)—Robert Cuse, president of the Vimalert Company, Ltd., states that the airplanes which the company will export to Spain under licenses granted by the State Department "are commercial planes that are neither designed, built nor equipped for conversion into fighting planes."

"The planes have been used by private owners throughout the country for a considerable length of time," he said in a statement. "The replacement of these planes and engines, the overhauling of engines and the manufacturing of engine spare parts will provide employment for approximately 1500 men for a period of one year.

"My company is engaged in the manufacturing of engines and parts and had dealings with foreign countries in its usual course of trade for 12 years. In my opinion, during the present lack of employment and vast expenditure of public money for relief, an opportunity of securing work through trade with countries that are not at war should not be passed over.

"Besides, there is another angle to the situation. The airplane manufacturing industry is greatly in need of skilled metal workers; and manufacturers of engines and parts are in need of skilled mechanics and machinists, and unless employment is provided for them, in case of need, our country will be in the same situation as the European countries are at present as far as a shortage of skilled workmen is concerned.

"Whatever new laws may be passed in the future, the fact remains that my company has purchased commercial airplanes for shipment to a country with which we are not at war, on the strength of and in compliance with the existing laws of our country and the license for their export was granted accordingly."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

the Senate refusing to permit the Government to name the "super-arbiter." Compromise seems likely, but not until the strike situation has further strained the Popular Front Cabinet.

China—Chiang Resigns Twice; Granted Vacation

One resignation of Chiang Kai-shek apparently was not enough for the enigmatic proprieties of the East. Again he bowed in deep self-abasement before the Central Executive Committee; he had been ignorant of the brewing revolt; he had failed to check it; he had "not lived up to the sacred charge"; and for the second time he pleaded, "It is no longer fit for me to continue in office."

The Committee at once lifted the Generalissimo on high again, with a splendid denial of his modest deprecation. He was granted a month's leave to recuperation from these trying days.

Meahwhile, the contrite Young Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang was ordered to stand trial before the Nanking Military Commission, so it was reported on high authority. There are grounds to expect that the incident will then be liquidated more by cryptic words and gestures than by drastic action.

Polish Loan—France Cements Alliance

France's big loan to Poland appeared certain of passage through the French Senate. Viewed in perspective, the loan is seen to join one gaping link in the renewed chain of French alliances, and is one more bit of evidence that the democracies are resuming forward diplomacy. Its significance comes clear when considered together with the British promise to defend France against aggression, the Anglo-Italian settlement, the stronger stand of the democracies against intervention in Spain, and the reconciliation between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

These maneuvers total up to a formidable advance campaign to dissuade any aggression by a combined display of overwhelming and well-knit military forces. Poland is not considered ready to pledge defense of Czechoslovakia against a Pan-German movement; but the process and the guns of such an arrangement would be well lubricated by French money.

Trotzky—Distant Refuge in Mexico Planned

The Mexican Government is reported planning to confine Leon Trotzky to a remote, isolated haven, according to the Associated Press. The exiled revolutionary leader is on his way to refuge here after what Diego Rivera, the mural painter, charged as "illegal deportation" from Norway. Reports which could not be verified said that the Covernment might ship the once-powerful leader in Soviet Russia to distant Villa Hermosa, in the state of Tabasco, to safeguard him from elements hostile to his presence in Mexico. The date and place of his arrival was kept under complete government secrecy.

Student

(Continued from Page 1)

going ahead. Too many educators are afraid afraid of the speed of the highway. They prefer to take the cow-paths and detours, hoping they will arrive at the same destination. One of the fundamental things will have to answer is, 'What is the goal of education? Is it to give you a job, or to help you to live?'"

Questions before the conference were whether military training should be made compulsory in any college or university, and whether or not anti-war strikes, such as take place in the spring in many colleges throughout the country, should be indorsed.

Pending final results of the round-table discussions, leaders attending the convention said that the majority of students would oppose the status quo, which upholds compulsory military training in some institutions, but not in others, and also would endorse anti-war strikes. A minority of students, it was held, favored limited militarism, because of its "value in citizenship training."

The growth of co-operatives, or establishments which sell commodities to college students at cheaper rates, is a subject which is attracting a large number of the delegates to another of the discussions.

New Utilities Board Urged on Gov. Earle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 30—The proposal is being revived to remove the present Public Service Commission and replace it with another board or commission which would promote stricter control over utilities operating in Pennsylvania. Gov. George H. Earle is considering the matter.

Democratic leaders believe that rate-payers have been charged too much for electric, gas, water, telephone and other services and have told the Governor that he owes nothing to a commission bequeathed him by a Republican regime said to have been interested in keeping up certain utility rates. There are six Republicans and one Democrat on the commission, but the law provides for no minority representation.

Ending the commission would mean dismissal of many, if not all, of the Republicans now working in its offices, where Democrats never have been employed. If it is finally decided to establish a new board, successful action would require a majority of both branches of the Legislature. Indications are that Governor Earle will sound out sentiment among the Democratic legislators before making any statement. Although both branches are controlled by the Democrats, the State administration wishes to avoid factions on controversial issues.

Sweden Honors Greta Garbo

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 30 (AP)—Greta Garbo, film star, was awarded the "Litteris et Artibus" Decoration today, by King Gustaf V, for literary and artistic merit. The order is more than 100 years old.

Simply include all shirts in the regular family bundle—then call us at FAirfax 3810 and ask for HOM-STYL. Everything will be WASHED and IRONED ready for use . . . a ten pound bundle—costing $1.52 when ¼ its weight is table and bed linens, towels and the like.

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China Coming of Age: Tokyo Domination Ebbs

China's Coming of Age: Second of Five Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Monitor Representative in the Far East, Who Has Just Completed a Tour of the Main Points Affected by the Critical Turn of Events in China

NANKING—One of the smaller Chinese newspapers here recently provoked a verbal Japanese diplomatic protest by publishing a cartoon entitled "The Three Stages of Sino-Japanese Relations." In the first stage Japan was trampling on China. In the second stage, which was supposed to represent the present situation, China and Japan were face to face, glaring at each other on equal terms. And in the third stage China was vigorously expelling Japan from its territory.

But the mere fact that such a cartoon could be published without causing the imprisonment of the editor and the suppression of the paper—and published at a time of acute tension in Sino-Japanese negotiations—is symptomatic of a new spirit in China. Rightly or wrongly, with or without adequate reason, China is less afraid of Japan, less inclined to accept Japanese dictation as something inevitable than was the case a year ago.

Deadlock Continues

One of the best outward expressions of this new mood is the protracted deadlock in the Sino-Japanese relations which began last September. The seven meetings which had taken place between the Japanese Ambassador, Shigeru Kawagoe, and the Chinese Foreign Minister, Gen. Chang Chun, up to the time of my arrival in Nanking had yielded no tangible results. I was informed by an authoritative Chinese source that two Japanese proposals which China could under no circumstances accept were: 1. Far-reaching autonomy, amounting almost to separation, for the five provinces of North China, Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung; and 2. Sino-Japanese cooperation against communism.

No official confirmation of this fact could be obtained from Japanese spokesmen, who have preferred to maintain strict secrecy regarding the actual nature of their demands or proposals. But autonomy for North China has certainly been an item in the program of the Japanese Army, if not of the Japanese Government. And co-operation against communism was one of the three points which Mr. Hirota, as Foreign Minister, laid down early in the year as essential to good relations between China and Japan. There is, therefore, no inherent improbability that these questions have figured in negotiations which such outstanding Japanese representatives as Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita have described as aiming at a fundamental settlement of all outstanding issues between the two countries.

Chang Chun Interviewed

Foreign Minister Chang Chun, in the course of an interview which he granted me, generally maintained an attitude of cautious reserve which was natural and understandable, in view of the delicacy and importance of the negotiations which were in his charge. He did, however, commit himself to the following statements, which seem significant if considered in relation to the general background of Sino-Japanese relations:

"North China is undoubtedly a part of China; its integrity is not to be violated. If Japan wishes to encroach on this integrity there is no hope of readjustment of relations. . . . We cannot recognize the Japanese claim to a special role in East Asia or their right to decide what loans should and should not be granted to China by other powers. . . . As regards the question of co-operation against communism, we are fighting against the Chinese Communists ourselves. We need no outside help. We have our own independent foreign policy, and we don't think this question should be discussed."

Other Chinese in official and unofficial positions were more explicit in explaining their Government's aversion to the proposal for co-operation against communism.

Adverse to Fight on Reds

"This is an entirely one-sided proposition," was the substance of their argument. "Obviously China could not give Japan any help against communism. On the other hand, Japan might interpret an agreement for co-operation against communism as a license to send troops to any part of China where real or imaginary Communists could be found. In this way our sovereignty would be completely undermined.

"Moreover, any agreement against communism, just like the recent German-Japanese pact, would be clearly directed against the Soviet Union. China would find herself a dependent satellite, bound to the chariot of Japan's anti-Soviet policy. While we have no alliance or special understanding with the Soviet Union, regardless of irresponsible rumors to this effect, we have no reason to quarrel with that country.

"We are by no means satisfied with the Soviet protectorate that has been established in Outer Mongolia and the strong Soviet influence in Sinkiang. But Russia's aggressions against our sovereignty have been less flagrant than those of Japan and have affected regions which are less indispensable to China's welfare.

"We have no desire to slam the door against good relations with Russia, especially as circumstances might arise when only Russia could furnish us with munitions and supplies."

Some Compromises

The Chinese attitude in the Nanking negotiations, while firm, has not been altogether intransigent. So far as I could learn, China was willing to accept several of the Japanese proposals, with certain reservations. For instance, it was intimated that the Chinese tariff might be reduced if the wholesale smuggling in North China, made possible by Japanese military measures which have paralyzed the efficiency of the customs service, could be checked. There is also no fundamental Chinese objection to the establishment of air communication between Japan and China by the route Fukuoka-Shanghai; but China is anxious to have unauthorized and unlicensed Japanese military flying in North China stopped. China might be willing to accept Japanese technical advisors, but not military and political counsellors.

A further cloud was cast over the Nanking negotiations by the outbreak of fighting between Mongolian "irregulars," whom the Chinese accused of acting with Japanese aid and at Japanese military instigation, and Chinese troops in the Province of Suiyuan, northwest of Peiping. The Chinese and the Mongols have never been on very good terms, because Chinese colonizing farmers have been pushing the Mongols off their grazing lands. The southern part of Suiyuan Province, especially the belt along the Peiping Suiyuan Railway, is largely inhabited by Chinese settlers, while nomadic Mongols predominate farther north.

Advance Into Chahar

About the beginning of 1936 an ambiguous Mongolian force from Manchoukuo took over a considerable part of Chahar, the province which adjoins Suiyuan to the east. These Mongols have apparently taken part in the recent push into Suiyuan. The Chinese, however, vigorously defended themselves and captured Pailingmiao, an important Mongol center in Suiyuan, and the former headquarters of the Mongolian Autonomous Political Council. Firmness on the military front in Suiyuan accompanied firmness on the diplomatic front in Nanking.

Chinese give various answers when questioned as to the reasons for their Government's stronger stand vis-à-vis Japan. The President of the Central University at Nanking, Dr. Lo Hsia-lun, summed up a very general mood when he said: "We could use the words of your President Wilson in declaring war on Germany, God helping us, we could do no other. The attack on Suiyuan was the last straw. We had to resist."

Near Objectives

A leading Shanghai editor declared: "Manchuria and Jehol were painful losses. But these regions were not so organically a part of China as the northern provinces which seem to represent the new objective of the Japanese militarists. The very cradle of our civilization is there. We can't give way. Even the most peaceful individual or nation will fight if he is pushed into a corner from which there is no escape."

The improved national unity described in the preceding article was often mentioned as a reason for the stronger line of the Chinese Government, and there was also talk of increased military preparedness, of possibilities of using China's expanding aircraft against Japanese warships, of mining the Yangtse river. However, the best-informed neutral opinion, while recognizing some improvement in the discipline, technique and supplies of the Chinese Army, could see little military reason for optimism in the event of a large-scale Sino-Japanese conflict. Foreign experts generally believe that the Japanese Navy could quickly bottle up the Chinese coast with a blockade and that the Japanese Army could deal smashing blows to the Chinese forces in the open field. China's one doubtful chance of ultimate success would seem to lie in a prolonged guerrilla warfare which would exhaust and dissipate Japan's military resources and which might be accompanied by incidents which would create further international complications for the Island Empire.

No Long War Desired

Chiang Kai-shek and his associates are probably reckoning not so much on China's own military strength as on Japan's unwillingness to proceed to extremities. For this unwillingness there are several reasons. The Japanese Government is eager to avoid the economic and diplomatic difficulties which would probably accompany large-scale fighting in China, with possible injury to other foreign interests. The Japanese Army, often much more "hard-boiled" than the Government in dealing with China, has its heart set on a grandiose armament expansion program, extending over several years, which would be gravely upset if protracted hostilities in China should set in.

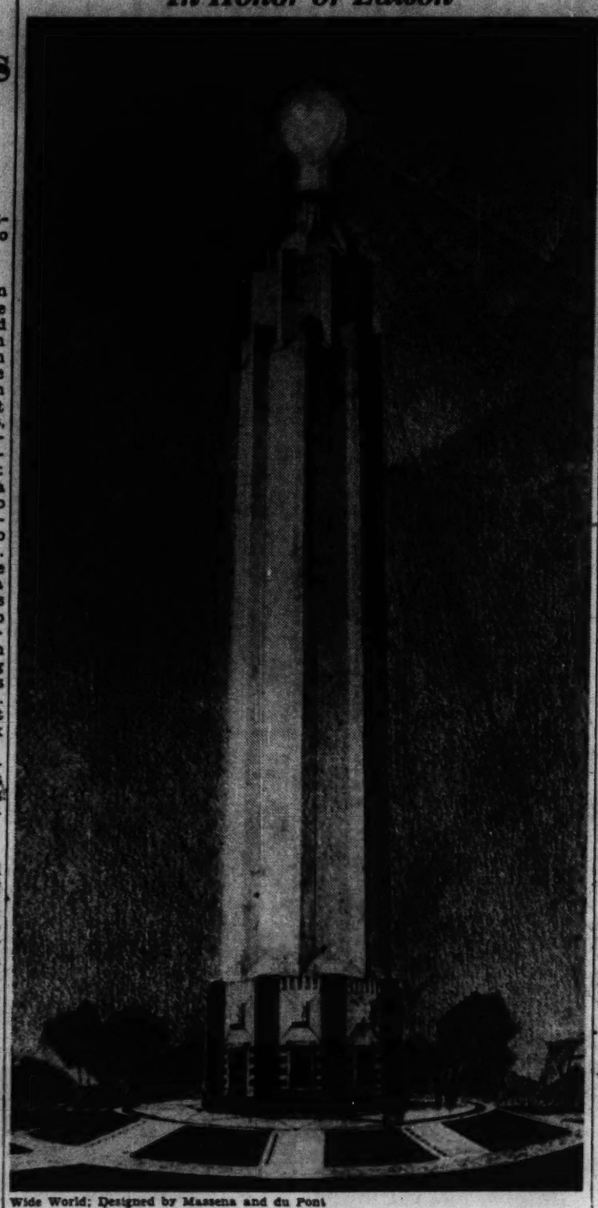
It would, of course, be dangerous to speculate on Japanese passivity in the face of any provocation. A high Japanese diplomatic official in Nanking remarked to me:

"We are a patient people. But if we are tried beyond endurance by murders of our subjects, by procrastination, double-dealing and pinpricks, which have been all too frequent in China's policy toward Japan, then—Wow!"

Just what the "wow" stood for was not made more explicit; but the impression was conveyed that it would be something quite formidable.

Perhaps the surest gleam of light in the fog of confused and contradictory propaganda and rumor that always envelops Sino-Japanese relations is that the Nanking Government, for the sake of its own preservation, cannot yield to Japan as much as it might have felt forced to concede a year or two ago. The limits beyond which Chiang Kai-shek cannot retreat are clearer and more definite. And there seems to be much truth in the idea of many Chinese with whom I talked that the next big move on the Far Eastern chessboard, whether it bring the olive branch or the sword, is up to Japan.

In Honor of Edison



Wide World; Designed by Massena and du Pont

Architects' Drawing of Proposed Tower, Topped by a "Perpetual Light"

Architects Named For Edison Memorial Beacon and Tower

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 30—Massena and du Pont, Delaware designers and architects, have been selected to design the memorial beacon and tower which the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation will erect on the site of the original Edison laboratory, it was announced here today. The structure is to cost $100,000, and will be located at Menlo Park, N. J.

Standing on the site of the quarters in which Mr. Edison invented the first incandescent lamp in 1879, the tower will memorialize the inventor's discoveries in the Menlo Park laboratory. Engineers said they hoped to begin work in the spring and that the project would be completed next fall.

A temporary steel tower, erected in 1929, already stands upon the site, and it is planned to erect the permanent structure around this steel framework. The beacon contains a "perpetual" light which is to be enclosed with prismatic glass.

Pennsylvania Seeks Distillers' Millions

HARRISBURG, Penns., Dec. 30 (AP)—Pennsylvania sued two distillers today to collect $6,723,868 plus interest which Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti contended was due the Commonwealth as the result of "illegal, secret liquor contracts negotiated during the . . . administration" of former Governor Gifford Pinchot.

He filed suits in the Dauphin County Court for $3,266,605 from Joseph S. Finch & Co., which he said was a subsidiary of the Schenley Distillers Corporation, and $3,457,262 from A. Overholt & Co., Inc., a unit of the National Distillers Products Corporation.

He estimated the total in principal and interest sought through these, and other suits brought several months ago against the Finch and Overholt firms and three other distillers, totaled about $17,000,000.

Sikorsky Designs Plane Carrying 60 For Ocean Flight

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 30—Plans for giant flying boats of 40 to 50 tons, accommodating 50 passengers in staterooms as luxurious as any modern liner, were advanced by Igor I. Sikorsky, designer of Pacific clipper ships, and T. P. Wright, vice-president of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, speakers at aeronautical sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Blueprints call for ships costing from $800,000 to $1,000,000 to build. They will be manned by a crew of eight to 10 working in two shifts. Excellent sleeping accommodations will be provided together with an elaborate dining room and comfortable lounge.

Four to Six Motors

Dr. Sikorsky said power will be obtained from four to six engines of 1400 to 1600 horsepower each. In size, the new ships are planned to double the present China clippers and have a wing depth of four to five feet at the fuselage. The ships are designed to give twice the speed of present lighter-than-air craft which already has flown the Atlantic on scheduled flights in both directions.

Flight plans, according to Mr. Wright, call for high lanes, up to 35,000 or 40,000 feet at the start, and well into the stratosphere later on when proper cabins for such high flying can be built.

Dr. Sikorsky scouted any idea of mid-Atlantic flying bases with the remark that 10 year ago their construction would have been remarkable, but stated they are not needed today. The new ships are to have a cruising range of 4500 miles, making 180 miles an hour cruising speed with 212 miles an hour the top speed.

Safety Factor Increases

"Department of Commerce statistics show the safety factor for flying increasing steadily each year," declared Mr. Sikorsky, "and while the new ships will more or less follow the pattern of the present China clippers, the wing load will be much greater, a feature essential for efficiency of power as well as smooth flight in stormy weather.

"Power-driven controls will be necessary, too, for we have about reached the limit practical for manual control. Of course it will not be too mechanical, for pilots always will want to 'feel the stick and rudder.'"

Questioned as to why it would not be better to build a fleet of smaller boats, Dr. Sikorsky gave three reasons—efficiency, comfort and beauty. Doubling the size of the China clippers, he said, will give eight times the lifting power with an expenditure of only four times as much energy. The larger ships will be more stable in the air, and because a seaplane must be a recognized height above its pontoons, a fact responsible for the awkward appearance of small craft, the larger ship is more beautiful.

British Columbia Loses Battle For Marketing Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will have to depend on its own resources for another year at least in its attempt to control agricultural marketing by law. At a recent conference with the Federal Government, K. C. MacDonald, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, urged the Dominion to sponsor market control legislation, but he received little encouragement. The marketing act to be introduced in the Canadian Parliament shortly will not deal with the problem of controlling producers, as British Columbia desires, but will be designed only to increase foreign markets through grading and similar measures. This is a deep disappointment to British Columbia, which expects that the existing Natural Products Marketing Act of the Dominion will be invalidated shortly by the Privy Council. It was rejected by the Canadian Supreme Court as "ultra vires" and argument has been heard on it by the Privy Council. In the event of its rejection, British Columbia will go ahead with a drastic new attempt to control exports as well as produce consumed within this Province. The Government here will bring into force its own new marketing law, passed by the Legislature recently, and submit it to the courts to test its validity. It is hoped to secure a Privy Council ruling on it by next autumn.

Leader in Telephones

Washington, D. C., has the largest number of telephones per capita with 35.8 a 1000 residents. San Francisco is second with 35.08 per 100.

Language of Sky Symbols Adopted by Meteorologists

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 30—America is to have a new technical "language" of symbols and signs which will allow meterologists to converse more concisely and more often than previously.

Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of Harvard's Blue Hill observatory, chided American weathermen, at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for being far behind Europeans in the use of standard cloud forms and technical sky descriptions in their forecastings.

In the discussion period that followed, W. R. Gregg, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, said: "I would like to inform Dr. Brooks and all others present that the weather bureau officially adopted this new 'international classification of clouds and states of the sky' two weeks ago. We intend putting it into everyday practice whenever Congress grants appropriations necessary to buy the European-published atlas giving the symbols and necessary funds for the communication messages that will be necessary."

How System Works

This new language holds benefits immediately apparent even to the uninitiated. Yesterday, in Atlantic City, for instance, the weather was almost springlike. High overhead cirrus clouds drifted. They were more than 45 degrees above the horizon, were advancing and occupied approximately five tenths of the total sky. To pass this information on to other weather prognosticators, Atlantic City merely would wire or radio, "65005."

To those who understand the code, this "word" of five letters tells the complete story. The first number shows what kind of clouds are highest in the sky, the second tells how much of the sky they occupy, the third and fourth tell of cloud conditions in the middle and lower atmosphere, while the fifth sums up the total cloudiness.

Similarly, when winter brings a "northwester" loaded with snow, an appropriate meteorological message would be sent out. It would look like this, "11169," and would read, "Blank, blank, blank, six, nine," which means that nothing is visible overhead but low-flying, snow-laden clouds and these occupy the whole sky as implied by the figure 9.

Transmission Is Simple

This code was adopted overseas nearly seven years ago and makes transmission of information by telegraph or radio a simple, inexpensive matter. In addition, it allows a fairly complete description of the sky to be given. For chart purposes, each code number carries as well a standard symbol universally recognized.

Classifications include 10 main forms of clouds essentially as laid down more than a century ago by Luke Howard of London, Eng. The names, cirrus, cumulus and stratus, are familiar to all who watch the sky, and a number of secondary types and characters are recognized as well, to make more complete description possible.

Combinations of these clouds into recognized states of the sky make it relatively easy to identify one's position with respect to the center of a storm. Thus as a general storm approaches, the emissary sky of cirrus changes to the front-zone sky of cirro-stratus, and then to the central sky of alto-stratus, followed by fracto-stratus and numbo-stratus as rain or snow falls. A break may occur near the actual center of the storm; and then, more likely in the warm season than in winter, the pre-thundery and thundery skies are followed by squally to clearing rear skies.

Observation of a great flight of hawks was reported by Maurice Broun, ornithologist in charge of Hawk mountain in southeastern Pennsylvania. On Sept. 17, 1936, more than 3600 hawks of 13 different species passed over the sanctuary in about nine hours.

Hawk mountain was established as a sanctuary for raptorial birds two years ago when hawks had dwindled to such an extent that it was feared many soon would become extinct. Here unexcelled opportunities are afforded for observation of rare species among the crags and along the 1500-foot promontories of the mountain.

Mr. Broun's list includes more than 50 golden eagles and as many balds, nearly twoscore duck hawks and other northerners including the rough-legged and even the gyrfalcon of the Arctic. Red-winged, broad-winged, sharp-shinned, and red-shouldered hawks are fairly common.

In the botanical sessions, Dr. William A. Beck of Institutum Divi Thomae told of research carried on in connection with the formation of chlorophyll, xanthophyll and carotine, the green, yellow and red coloring materials in plants.

Plant Pigments

Dr. Beck discovered that while plants deprived of light will go about the formation of red and yellow pigment, no green matter is produced. However, when light is admitted to normally green plants temporarily deprived of greenness, this pigment is secreted by the plant within 10 seconds after exposure. The instrument used to detect the small amount actually present after such a short exposure was a special type of light-measuring device called a "photolometer."

Dr. Grace E. Pickford of the Bingham Oceanographic Laboratory at Yale University, described a new order of ancient sea creatures, before the American Society of Zoologists. The animals discovered were dibranchiate cephalopods, an order closely allied to present-day squids and cuttlefish.

New York Governor Makes Safety Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30—An appeal to each resident of the Empire State to pledge himself to a safety program with a view to personal safeguards and the safety of others was made by Governor Lehman in a radio address under the auspices of the New York Safety Council in cooperation with the state department of labor and the motor vehicle bureau here today.

He urged a 10 per cent reduction in automobile fatalities in 1937, declaring that this was a conservative aim, and one which, he was convinced, "may be accomplished by more thoughtfulness, and more safety-mindedness on the part of each individual."

"Safety is another virtue that should thrive in the home," he said, "but hardly does so. Fatal accidents in homes are almost twice as numerous as they are in industry."

Astronomers Wait Longest Eclipse In Past 12 Centuries

FREDERICK, MD., Dec. 30 (AP)—Astronomers all over the world looked forward today to the longest eclipse of the sun in 1200 years—but wondered how they would study the phenomenon, visible only at sea and on a tiny strip of the Peruvian coast.

Some difficulties in the study of the June 8 eclipse of next year were reported to the American Astronomical Society yesterday by Isabel M. Lewis of the Uniter States naval observatory.

The eclipse, Mrs. Lewis said in a paper read before the fifty-seventh meeting of the society, "will surpass in duration any eclipse that has occurred since the series which reached a maximum duration . . . in the years 663, 681, and 699."

The 1937 eclipse, she said, will last seven minutes, 4 seconds, and will not be surpassed until 2150. In 2150, an eclipse of seven minutes, 14 seconds will occur—nearly reaching the maximum length of seven minutes, 30 seconds. No eclipse, she continued, would ever be longer than seven and a half minutes.

The 1937 eclipse, Mrs. Lewis continued, will be visible in a broad curved path stretching across the Pacific ocean. One end rests on the Peruvian coast where it is dotted with three little villages. Thence the path curves northward toward the Equator, then south with its western end resting on a group of small islands.

An amazing increase of 60 per cent in the brightness of the star Gamma Cassiopeiae, called by an astronomer "the most startling thing" he ever had seen in the sky, was reported.

Dr. Ernest Cherrington Jr., of the Perkins observatory at Delaware, Ohio, read a paper describing this celestial phenomenon.

Dr. Cherrington said there was nothing to show what caused the star to grow suddenly brighter.

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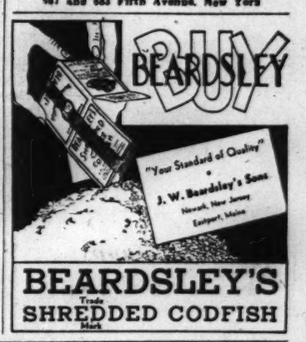

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Bruin Vice-President Proposes Legislation Against Defensive Hockey Teams

Ross Seeking Rule Against 'Icing' Puck

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another innovation to hockey was presented in the form of an idea by Art Ross last night. Seated at the round-table at the Manger before the game, Ross proposed a new rule to Tommy Gorman, Montreal manager, to aid offensive hockey. On snap judgment Gorman thought well of the plan and it may be presented to the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

It is nothing new for the Bruin manager to offer hockey his ideas. Sometimes they meet with rejection, sometimes ridicule, and sometimes they are readily adopted. His offer of the $1000 fine for a team refusing to play open hockey on visiting ice and the same to apply to the Bruins on the road, met with ridicule.

Despite the ridicule of the $1000 forfeit idea, some of the teams accepted and never before have hockey fans viewed games with so much interest. Even those teams, with the exception of Toronto, which did not enter into agreement with Ross on the proposal have given Boston fans wide-open hockey. No team has been forced to pay any $1000 check as yet.

Against "Icing" Puck

This latest scheme which Ross brings to the surface would be a rule to govern all teams. The so-called "icing" the puck has been the bane of fans. A team under pressure with a slight lead often lifts the puck to the far end and gathers itself until the attackers can retrieve and begin all over.

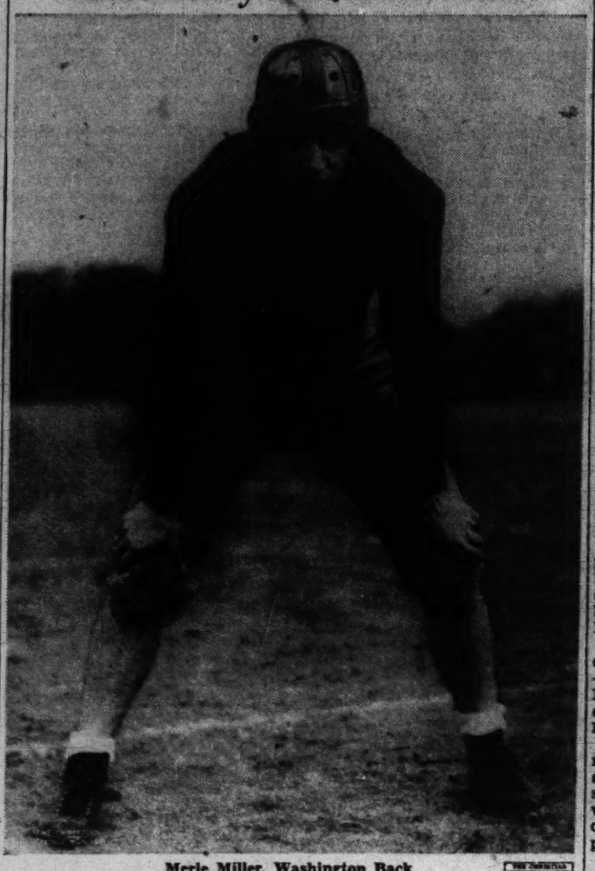
Now Ross would penalize any team "icing" the puck when at full strength anytime during the game until the last 10 minutes of play. The only penalty would be that when a puck is "iced" all players of the attacking team become onside and the puck may be "iced" right back without the attackers retreating to onside territory. If the Bruins were attacking and the defenders shot the puck up the ice, Tiny Thompson, goalie, could shoot it right back and play continue without the whole team returning.

The only drawback to this new idea of Ross is the possibility that smart defending players will shoot the puck into the crowd which draws no penalty unless the referees can exert judgment as to whether the act is intentional or not and then their only opening would be a two-minute penalty against the player lifting the puck over the boards. The idea has merit, however, and both Gorman and Ross expect to devise some such rule to keep the game open.

Gorman stated that Canadiens are having their best season in years and attributes the success to the ability of Cecil Hart. The Canadiens are $10,000 ahead of last year already. If Maroons once rid themselves of injuries, Gorman thinks the team is sufficiently strong to overhaul either Canadiens or Americans and make the playoffs.

The Maroon manager also added to the general complaint against the Chicago Black Hawks' playing defensive hockey—although the Hawks played a smart open one-all tie here in their only appearance. According to Gorman, Maj. Frederic McLaughlin has stated that Chicago fans do not know what open hockey is and does not think it necessary to show them.

Takes Heavy Role in Rose Bowl



Merle Miller, Washington Back

N. C. A. A. Stands on Own Record of Regulation

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The National Collegiate Athletic Association stood on its own record of regulation of intercollegiate sport, scolded many of its members for failing to live up to the standards which it had set for them, developed a few new sins to be avoided in the future, and altogether justified its existence as the governing body of amateurism among institutions of learning, in its two-day session which ended yesterday evening.

Football, as usual, had to bear the burden of most of the obloquy, just as it has borne the burden of sustaining the budget of athletics in the colleges for many seasons. Apparently, no near-professional, however upright, comes to college to compete in any other sport, though suspicions have developed that such sports as basketball, squash racquets and golf might tempt would-be students to select particular colleges.

Meantime another sport launched its program for sports government, when the track coaches gathered themselves into a national body under the aegis of the N. C. A. A., just as the football coaches have, with Lawson Robertson, and similar coaches as organizers, and took up the question of aiding the colleges to develop similar bodies and rules.

Settle Own Problems

All the way through the meetings, however, there was an under-current expressed that the colleges preferred to settle their own problems in their own way, and this occasionally came to the surface in the various minor organizations, and round-table sessions. The tone here was that a real student desiring an education had a right to work his way through college in any way he found easiest, even to receiving compensation for playing football, and that it was hypocrisy to make it possible to obtain support in other ways, yet bar his success in the way he found most advantageous.

The only test, the exponents of this point of view stated, was the question whether he was a genuine student, and no institute of learning would care to sponsor any one who was not. So, the final criterion should be the status of the student in his own institution, and this could be safely left to the college faculties, and other authorities.

Another viewpoint was that under the rule of the greatest good to the greatest number, coaches should be required to devote an appreciable part of their duties to the development of the vast majority of the students, instead of the few who might be suitable for varsity intercollegiate competition. Just what the coaches who will gather today for their own meetings will think of this may be imagined.

Code of Eligibility

The code of eligibility was still supported by the special committee headed by Dean R. L. Sackett of Pennsylvania State College, and may be summed up as follows:

1. It is unjustifiable for a student to receive any subsidy, of monetary value, for his athletic services.
2. To employ prospective athletes before they matriculate.
3. To receive a loan primarily because he is an athlete.
4. For members of athletic or physical education staffs to invite athletes to come to the institution.
5. To promise prospective athletes employment not open to other students.
6. For alumni groups, etc., to establish scholarships primarily for athletic ability.
7. To persuade athletes by offering any inducements to transfer from other present or prospective institutions.

But athletes may be permitted to work their way provided they give adequate return for their compensation; and athletic staffs may address schools and other gatherings to point out educational advantages of their institutions.

Report of Committee

The point of view of the strict amateurs was best expressed by the report of the special committee appointed last year to consider and report on influences adverse to intercollegiate sport, composed of Z. G. Clevenger, Indiana University; Philip O. Badger, New York University, and H. H. King, Kansas State College. In a long report they summed up the conclusions that the influences which it believes most detrimental are as follows:

1. First and foremost, recruiting and subsidizing.
2. Post-season football games, including so-called "bowl games."
3. Amateur-professional football games.
4. Gambling, and the making of public statements by coaches and others, containing forecasts.
5. Participation in commercial broadcasts by college staffs, for the sales promotion of products.
6. Drinking at athletic contests.
7. Attempts by outside influences to threaten faculty control by grasping control of sports.

On the other hand, the committee in charge of the questions involving radio broadcasting, composed of C. M. Updegraff, University of Iowa; R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina, and H. C. Willett, University of Southern California, not only approved the practice, but actually prepared a form of contract to be used in connection with it. They summed up the matter as follows:

1. The broadcasting privilege is a proper subject of sale.
2. The visiting school has no right to grant broadcasting privileges, nor any right to any part of the proceeds of the sale of the same, excepting as derived by express agreement with the home institution.
3. Home schools in selling broadcasting privileges should as a courtesy reserve privileges for the visiting institution, but courtesies enjoyed by the latter, as above indicated, must be the subject of agreement.
4. No conference can by any sale of broadcasting rights bind all of its member schools unless they have previously expressly agreed to be bound by such transaction.

Olympics to Meet Fast Montreal Six

After three wins in as many starts, the Boston Olympics take on the Montreal Victorias at the Garden on Saturday night.

The Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal, member of the famous senior group of that city, is the oldest hockey club, amateur or professional, in the world. The Vics were playing hockey before many prominent organizations of today had ever heard of the game. The Victoria club was founded in 1877, which makes the club 60 years old this week. What is more, it has had a hockey team continuously all of these years.

It has always been a tradition of the venerable Montreal club that its team should be made up very largely of graduates of McGill University. This year's team is no exception.

The most familiar graduate of McGill to Boston followers of the ice game is Frank Shaughnessy Jr. Young Shaughnessy was one of the stars of the United States Olympic hockey team which played at Garmish-Partenkirchen, Ger., last winter. Shaughnessy, although a graduate of McGill, was born in Roanoke, Va.

Young Frank Shaughnessy writes that Victorias have a very fast club this year and he personally is looking forward to playing against some of his former teammates in the game Saturday night.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah, realizing that the coming encounter is one of the hardest his team has been called upon to play, is drilling his charges more than ever in order to have them ready for this important game. If the Olympics get by the Victorias, they will have proved themselves a real club.

Huskies to Have Flashy Outfits for B. C. Game

Saturday's hockey battle at the Arena between Northeastern and Boston College will be as colorful as it will be thrilling, for the Huskies will blossom out in new scarlet satin trunks to match the gold satin array of the Eagles.

The addition of the satin pants marks the final touch for the rejuvenated Huskies. Originally clad in somber, non-arresting outfits, the Huskies gradually made changes, first in the jerseys and stockings and now in the pants, so they are skating models of what the well-dressed hockey player should wear.

Knife and Fork Stage Reached In California

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—The Rose Bowl football campaign reached the knife and fork stage today.

With luncheons and dinners scattered about Pasadena, coaches and graduate managers braved the banquets in the name of alma mater while Pittsburgh and Washington stood ready to move into the big bowl itself, after strenuous practice on the outskirts.

Today brought real training to an end. Washington's Huskies had one last workout on schedule and tomorrow will only go through the motions.

The Pitt Panthers were packed and ready to sprint the last mile to the battlefield after one more tussle at San Bernardino for tapering off purposes.

Tomorrow will bring only signal practice, passing and kicking for both teams but it will be under actual playing conditions in the big bowl, stretched out to hold slightly less than 88,000 customers.

The two elevens will not face each other until Friday, but the coaches—a grim Scotsman and a laughing Irishman—met yesterday at a luncheon. Dr. Jock Sutherland and Jimmy Phelan shook hands.

The Pittsburgh coach told his rival his team was in good shape and ready to give its best. Phelan sadly said a crack fullback, Al Cruver, will be unable to play, but another sophomore, Merle Miller, is pretty good.

"I guess we won't call the game off because we have lost Cruver," Jimmy added.

Dr. Sutherland, replying to a question as to why his team did not throw a single pass in one game it won, countered with the suggestion:

"We're Scotch, and the Scotch don't do anything they don't have to do."

Many followers of the game believe the 1937 set-up has brought the most evenly matched contestants in years.

Duquesne Has Light Workout in Florida

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP)—Duquesne's football squad started off with a light workout beneath a warm Florida sun yesterday in preparation for the Orange Bowl game with Mississippi State New Year's Day. A little concerned over the change in temperature, Coach John Smith ordered a light drill in the morning before an afternoon scrimmage.

Coach Ralph Sasse and his 32 Mississippi players are expected today for practice then and Thursday. There are 34 in the Duquesne squad. Coach Smith predicted he would be fortunate to hold Mississippi State to one or two touchdowns, but All-America Mike Basrak, captain of the team, promised a two-touchdown victory.

Eddie Collins Views 1937 Sox Plans With Optimism

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After reviewing the future Red Sox situation from all directions, Boston's baseball public should be convinced that the 1937 outfit will be a vast improvement over the team that finished a poor sixth in the 1936 American League pennant race and was judged the biggest disappointment of the sports season. The Sox have not kept pace with their intercity rivals, the Bees, in the matter of adding new talent this off-season, but the Fenway Hose have several promising additions who threaten to become popular favorites along Jersey street before the curtain has fallen on another major league campaign.

The outstanding newcomer at Fenway is Frank "Pinky" Higgins, the experienced third baseman and for several years one of the league's top-ranking infielders. Just what part Higgins will play in Manager Joe Cronin's 1937 plans is as yet undetermined, but Frank will be an important figure wherever he settles. Bobby Doerr, the Pacific Coast League sensation, is another infielder whose popularity is assured. Bobby will concentrate on second base where he will receive considerable schooling from the wise head of Oscar Melillo.

New Catchers

To strengthen their catching department, the Red Sox have added Gene Desautels from San Diego, who had several trials with the Detroit Tigers and who knows what big league baseball is all about. Johnny Peacock, signed during the minor league meetings in Montreal when Judge Landis cut him loose from the Cincinnati Reds, was one of the outstanding catchers in the minors last season. He wore a Nashville uniform.

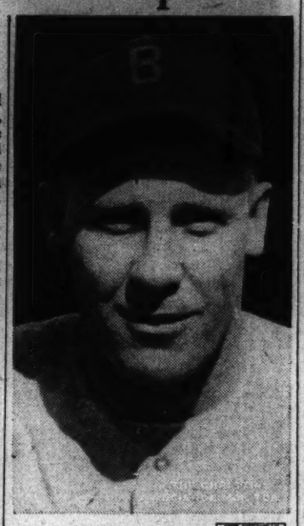
New faces among the outfielders will be Fabian Gaffke, who joined the Boston club on its final western trip, from Minneapolis; Buster Mills, formerly with the Cardinals and Dodgers, from Rochester, and Dominic Dallesandro, a husky youngster from Syracuse.

The only pitching addition of importance is Arch McKain, a right-hander from Minneapolis.

The 1937 Red Sox, then, appear better balanced in the infield, the outfield and behind the plate. Official averages prove that their pitching staff ranked second in the American League last season, despite the ineffectiveness of Johnny Marcum through most of the campaign. Strengthening in that department, therefore, seems unnecessary.

Marcum Has Signed

Speaking on future prospects recently, General-Manager Eddie Collins said: "Naturally I'm optimistic about our chances for next season. If a fellow doesn't feel that way in the beginning, there isn't much hope. But I believe we have acquired balance where it was most needed—catchers, infielders and outfielders. Our pitching is good enough, providing Johnny Marcum can get off to a good start.



Johnny Marcum

"I think Marcum will come back and have a great year. Every season since he first joined with the Athletics he has made a poor start. One of the reasons for this was contract trouble. However, as we signed Johnny to a new paper before he went home last fall, there will be no need for disagreements on this question next spring. He will go to Sarasota a week or 10 days ahead of the first squad and take plenty of time putting his arm in shape."

Much of the club's success in the coming pennant race depends on Marcum's ability to come back. He is a hard and conscientious worker; one of the most willing in the business. All through the club's disastrous 1936 struggle, the Kentucky hurler fought vainly to get back into winning form and help check the team's slide. He is highly regarded by the Sox front office.

The 1936 Red Sox were a complete failure. Injuries to Marcum, Joe Cronin, and several other star players were the original causes of the downfall. The locals were a much better ball club than the final standing shows. Nineteen-thirty-seven is another year. Cronin, Marcum and the rest of the boys will start from scratch with renewed confidence and in top condition. No doubt about it, better times are ahead for the Red Sox.

* * *

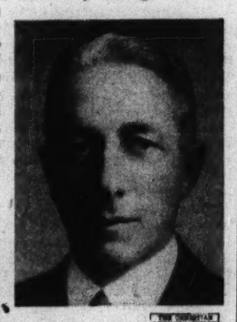
Eddie Collins announced yesterday that Walter Ripley and Alex Mustaikis, pitchers, and Aubrey Graham, infielder, have returned to the active playing list. All three were retired during the past season when handicapped by injuries.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The New York Meetings

It is safe to say that never before in the history of college athletics has the question of the proselyting and subsidizing of football players and the future handling of that great sport by the leading educational institutions of the United States received so broad and frank discussion from those most interested in college affairs as has been the case at the meetings which have been held in New York city during the current week. The National Collegiate Athletic Association chose as its main topic the subject, "Are Our Intercollegiate Athletics to Remain Amateur?" and one of the chief speakers at the annual meeting of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood took the subject of college football, past, present and future, and offered some suggestions which, if followed out, would be a great help in putting the game where it belongs in our educational institutions.



Robert C. Clothier

Major Griffith's Statement

When Maj. John L. Griffith, in his annual address as president of the N. C. A. A., said he knew of no one who "has any knowledge of the situation has ever denied the fact that some college athletes in any given year have been paid for playing on their respective teams," he simply brought to public attention again a condition which most everyone having any connection with college football has known for years. And when he followed this statement up with: "What I am interested in is the question of what we can do about it," he brought to the public's attention the fact that the solution of the problem is yet to be devised. Every year the same old questions come up in the off season, and many persons, some really interested in trying to solve the problem, offer their suggestions; but, as Mark Twain once said, "Everybody talks about the weather; but nobody does much about it," would apply to football as well as the weather. It begins to look as if less talk and more action would now be the best way to handle the situation, especially as about every plan that can be thought of has already been offered.

President Clothier's Remarks

To me one of the most interesting and illuminating speeches delivered at these meetings was that of Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers University, at the meeting of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood. While President Clothier has not been head of that institution very long, the fact that Rutgers and Princeton played the first intercollegate football game in 1869 makes it all the more fitting that the head of that university should have presented such an illuminating treatise on the sport. When he said that "American intercollegiate football games should not be regarded as public spectacles," he hit the very thing which has brought football to its present state of overemphasis. If the game had not become the spectacle it is, it would not have become entangled in its present difficulties. And while it may not be safe to say so, I can see no way of eliminating the spectacle from the game and whatever is to be done to improve conditions must be done by curbing the proselyting and subsidizing of players.

The Search for Education

President Clothier's assertion that the lone standard for eligibility which should be observed was whether the player was seriously in search of an education seems to me to be the crux of the whole situation. I do not know of any way of preventing enthusiastic graduates from proselyting and even subsidizing players at their colleges; but I do believe that the college authorities have it in their power to make all athletes live up to as high standards in their studies as is required of their fellow students, and that will go a long way toward correcting the objectionable phases of the sport. This can be made still more binding by having colleges meet only such colleges as maintain the same standards as they do. As Major Griffith well said, "The colleges in a given district know which ones of their members use ringers and paid athletes," and they also know which ones maintain educational standards similar to their own. That being so, if they confine their games to their own class, many of those colleges which have paid players and lower standards will find themselves without the opponents victory over whom makes it worth while to subject the game to those objectionable features about which so much has been said and so little done. Let us hope that much action will result from the many words spoken at these New York meetings.

West's Grid Team Works in Secret; East Tapers Off

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Football stars who will battle it out under East-West banners here New Year's Day in the name of charity, tapered off in practice yesterday.

The eastern squad, training at University of California field under coaches Andy Kerr and Dick Hanley, ran through plays and smoothed out flaws with "tag football."

At Stanford University, the western stalwarts coached by Orin Hollingbery and Percy Locey, had their first secret workout. Emphasis was on passes in addition to defensive maneuvers against the forwards expected from the other side.

Although the East boasts one of the great ends of all time—Yale's all-America Larry Kelley—Coach Kerr said no special pass plays had been set up for him.

"We know Kelley will be the most closely watched man on the field, consequently we intend to use the same type of plays as for any other right end," Kerr said.

Three eastern linemen, Fred Ritter, Princeton guard, Nester Henrion, Carnegie Tech tackle, and Earl Svendsen, Minnesota center, were singled out for praise by Kerr.

From the western camp came word the hardest fights for starting honors are taking place between Alex Drobnitch of Denver and Paschal Scottino of Southern Methodist for the right guard post and between Bill Conkright of Oklahoma and Gil Guhm of Southern California for the center berth.

Hollingbery hailed Leo Deutsch, big and speedy end from St. Benedict's College, Kan., as one of the best flankmen he has seen all season and ventured that he will outsparkle the East's Larry Kelley, all-American from Yale.

Rodger Dougherty, quarterback, and Ed Goddard, left halfback, both of Washington State, and Lloyd Cardwell, right half, and Sam Francis, fullback, both of Nebraska, were considered fairly certain to start for the West.

Coaches Andy Kerr and Dick Hanley of the East ran what was believed to be a first team, with a backfield composed of Kenneth Sandbash, Princeton, at quarter; Ace Parker, Duke, left half; John Drake, Purdue, right half; and Bill Kurlish, Penn, fullback.

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	10	3	5	47	33	23
Detroit	8	4	5	39	35	20
Boston	9	2	8	45	41	20
Chicago	3	6	9	31	51	13

Canadian Division

Canadiens	10	2	7	40	47	22
Americans	6	3	10	40	49	15
Toronto	7	1	8	43	41	15
Montreal	6	5	8	34	43	15

Results Dec. 29

Boston 3, Montreal 0.
Chicago 5, Canadiens 1.
Rangers 8, Americans 1.

College Hockey Results

Cornell 4, Union 1.
Minnesota 2, Dartmouth 0.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

N. Y. Rovers 4, Baltimore 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Sea Gulls 3.

Garden Skating Show Brilliant With Attractions

One of the features of the big Boston Garden Ice Carnival, the "Ice Follies of 1937," Wednesday, Jan. 6, and Thursday, Jan. 7, will be the Four Nelson Sisters of Minneapolis. The girls, Vera, Marie, Genevieve and Virginia, are the daughters of Julius B. Nelson, formerly of the Royal Skating Club of Stockholm, who introduced the international style of figure skating to the Mid West.

The Nelson sisters will provide one of the colorful numbers of the big ice revue in their group dance, and a second number, "The Grecian Scarf Dance," in which they support Miss Bess Ehrhardt, is perhaps the most beautiful number ever presented on ice.

This "Ice Follies of 1937" grew out of the Chicago Stadium's big ice carnival of last year. Among the famous stars who will appear are Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, Everett McGowan and Ruth Mack, Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, Bess Ehrhardt, Roy Shipstad, Heinie Brock, Valerie and La Verne, Lois Dworshak, the Four Nelsons and many others.

The Boston Garden will be dressed into a fairyland of color for the production, with the ice rink a silver and blue checkerboard. A special musical program is being arranged by Karl Rohde's orchestra.

Giants Will Purchase Albany

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The New York Giants announced yesterday that an agreement to purchase the Albany club of the International League had been reached with the owner, Joe Cabria, and that the Giants would operate the club in Jersey City next season.

Short Shots On Sport

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Transition: Three years ago Harry Kipke of Michigan was the football coaches' toast . . . now he stands around explaining to the same bunch why he thinks he won't be fired—and even he's not sure . . . Fielding Yost explodes the theory that Michigan's football slump is due to increased scholastic requirements . . . "Michigan was just as tough scholastically 15 years ago," he says.

True story: Gent got up in the coaches meeting and suggested the rules committee make it illegal to throw more than one pass in each series of downs in the last five minutes of play . . . then he asked if anybody had any questions . . . "Yeah, what would you do when the other team played an 11-man line after you had thrown your pass?" one coach asked . . . Fred Thomsen, Arkansas coach, says they don't have any trouble with pass interference in the Southwest Conference because they train basketball officials for the field judge jobs . . . Best battle of the coaches meeting: Chet Wynne, Kentucky football coach, vs. Austen Lake, eastern official . . . Victor: Lake . . . Wynne charged football officials make up their minds on the outcome of a game before it starts . . . Lake bounced up and conceded Wynne was a nice guy, but added that Chet's remarks were "unmitigated hooey."

Bob Feller's first 1937 contract gives him $2500 for okaying a breakfast food . . . Cy Clapnicka, whose personal touch precipitated the famed Feller case, is now personally seeking signatures of his ball players in 1937 contracts.

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Women's Activities
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Pepper, Commonest of Spices, Has Romantic Past

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Saga of the Peppercorn

A Spice Praised by Poets and Treasured by Kings

By Martha Wirt Davis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One doesn't ordinarily associate romance or drama with pepper. Pepper is so common, so familiar, so utterly ordinary that we seldom consider it even in the same class as other spices. The very odor of cinnamon or nutmeg or cloves conjures up visions of distant lands, mystic caravans jogging over the desert, oriental princesses languishing in spice-scented bowers. But the odor of pepper seldom conjures up anything more exciting than a sneeze.

Yet there has been plenty of romance and drama in the saga of pepper and many famous persons have walked across the stage during the play. The origin of pepper is shrouded in antiquity. It was undoubtedly among the choice spices and rare gums known in Egypt thousands of years before the Christian era. The caravan of trading Midianites who purchased Joseph from his brothers and sold him into Egypt were bearers of "spices and balm" for the Egyptian market, and very likely pepper was one of the commodities in which they dealt.

The ancient Hindoos mentioned pepper specifically in their epic poems. Later Diascarides, Hippocrates and Pliny all speak of pepper, and Pliny even goes so far as to express surprise that it should be so popular considering its lack of flavor.

Used as Money

During the Augustan age the demand for pepper increased and simultaneously the supply decreased so that for a time pepper became so rare and expensive that one pound was considered a royal present. Only princes and persons of great wealth could afford to have it on the table.

The increasing value of pepper brought it into the same class as gold or silver or jewels and it is little wonder that pepper eventually came to be used as money. Imagine paying the rent with peppercorns or storing them away in a safe along with the family silver and jewelry!

When the Visigoths came down from the North and overwhelmed the Roman civilization they were intrigued with the pepper they found in the treasure vaults. They became acquainted with cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, too, but the little black pepper berries were their favorite.

It is easy to understand the improvement in barbaric dishes when a little pepper was added—dishes that had hitherto been barren of any savory seasoning except salt. And it is easy to see why Alaric, the Visigoth ruler, demanded 3000 pounds of pepper as part of the tribute he levied on Rome.

For Taxes

Pepper was probably introduced into England at an early time by itinerant travelers and traders. The first reference to an extensive trade in pepper, however, is a law passed in the tenth century demanding that part of the taxes levied on shipowners at Christmas and Easter should be 10 pounds of pepper apiece.

Pepper continued to be one of the most valuable commodities in the world until the Portuguese opened up a water route to India. From then on the cost of importing pepper was so reduced that ordinary folk could afford to use it. It was also discovered that pepper could be cultivated in many of the islands of the East Indies as well as on the mainlands of Asia and Africa.

The many varieties of pepper fall under four general classifications—black, white, long, and capsicum or cayenne. Black pepper comes from the unripened fruit of the "piper nigrum." If left alone the vines will grow as high as 30 or 40 feet but the pepper berries then are of poor quality. Under cultivation the plants are kept cut to about 15 feet. As they are very heavy and spreading they are usually planted around trees or tall posts.

Fourteenth Century Description

Sir John Mandeville in his travels in the early part of the fourteenth century describes the pepper vine as follows—a description which is just as good today as it was 600 years ago:

> The pepper growethe in manere as doth a wylde vine that is planted fast by the trees of the woodee for to susteynen it by, as doth the vyne and fruyt thereof hangethe in manere as Resynges; and the tree is so thikke charged that it semethe that it wolde breke, and when it is ripe it is all grene as it were ivy berryes; and then men kytten them as men doe the vynes and then they putten it upon an owven and there it waxeth blak and crisp.

Very little change has been made in the manner of harvesting since Sir John's travels. After the glossy white pepper flowers have disappeared, the small fruit appears, growing loosely on pendulous stalks. These berries, or corns, are green at first, then red, and, when finally ripe, become yellow. For black pepper manufacture the spikes are pinched off when one or two berries at the bottom of the stalk turn red.

The fruit is then spread out on mats or platforms to dry. After several days the berries are removed from the spikes by hand, cleaned and winnowed. In some localities the drying is done over fires, which produces a peculiar smoky flavor in the pepper.

From the Same Plant

Contrary to popular belief, white pepper does not come from a different plant than black pepper. Instead of being picked while green, the berries are allowed to ripen. Then they are gathered and the outer casing removed by various processes. Sometimes the berries are soaked in water, sometimes they are buried in the ground until the shell swells and bursts, sometimes they are treated chemically. The kernel is then ground into white pepper. Although not nearly as strong as black pepper, white pepper has a peculiar and delicious flavor.

Long pepper is often called for in pickling recipes and is distinguished by its unusual flavor. It is not a vine, but a perennial plant. The berries are solidly packed on long slender spikes that look something like a cross between a pine cone and an ear of corn. Like black pepper, the berries are more pungent in an unripened state and are picked while green.

Everyone is familiar with the garden variety of red pepper which is just one of 90-odd species of capsicum or cayenne pepper. Some varieties have little or no pungency, while others are so exceedingly hot that a small particle of the dried fruit pod is sufficient to flavor a large dish of food.

The Tobasco, or tobacco pepper plant, a variety of capsicum, yields a pod so full of oil that it cannot be preserved by drying, but by pouring boiling vinegar over it Tobasco sauce is produced.

Paprika is another member of the capsicum family that is widely known and used. It is cultivated extensively in Hungary and most of the paprika used in this country comes from there. Large quantities of Spanish paprika are also imported but this is used chiefly as a bird food.

Other varieties of capsicum are raised in both the Old World and the New World, some of them being very old and others comparatively new developments. A kind of chillie pepper is used extensively in India as a seasoning for rice and in Abyssinia the standard dish, served at every meal in some form or another, consists of salt, well-powdered red pepper pods and either bean or pea meal.

Pepper today is, by far and large, the most commonly used of all spices the world over.

Courtesy of American Spice Trade Association

Left—Native Merchant's Roadside Store in India. It Is His Business to Gather the Pepper From the Natives and Forward It to Larger Merchants in Aleppi and Tellicherri. Pepper Vines May Be Seen Climbing Up the Oak Trees Beside the Store. Right—Close-Up of Peppercorns Ready for Picking. Hanging in Bunches Like Small Wild Grapes, the Peppercorn Resembles a Tiny Green Orange, With the Same Little Dimples in the Skin. Boys Climb the Trees and Throw the Pepper to Someone Holding a Basket Beneath. Below—The Peppercorns Are Then Sun-Dried for Several Days, Spread on Mats, as in This Native Village in the Dutch East Indies

Dipping Into a Book on Careers

One Finds How 20 Englishwomen Are Carrying On Their Chosen Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Mrs. Margaret I. Cole is not herself a "careers expert." For that reason she has been rather severely criticized in certain expert quarters for her audacity in putting together a book ("The Road to Success," by Margaret I. Cole. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d) on a subject the study of which has, in these days, become something of a career in itself.

Possibly her very inexpertness, however, has stood her in good stead. In place of the somewhat lifeless explanations put forward by so many official publications on the serious subject of how to choose, prepare for, and finally to get a job, she has presented a series of lively pictures descriptive less of ways and means of "obtaining" than of just what it *feels* like to be earning one's living as a private secretary, or a woman doctor, or a gardener, or a cook who understands catering.

Her method is extremely happy. She writes a short preface on her own account, in which she is emphatic that, to be a success, one must avoid, at all hazards, the experience of being a "square peg," and then goes on to say she is convinced that "the selection of a job which suits your particular type of personality, one which presents you with inconveniences that you find endurable, or even stimulating, rather than irritations that drive you frantic" is of overwhelming importance. Having done this, she leaves the field clear to a group of women workers—there are 19 of them besides herself—to explain, each in her own way, the difficulties or the delights of her particular niche.

Very Good Reading

Exactly how Mrs. Cole persuaded her 19 to be so generously explanatory is something of a mystery. Workers in fields other than those of the theater are seldom very easily induced to tell of early struggles and of subsequent success. The matter, to the ordinary woman, is too personal and, moreover, is inclined to savor of the still too frequent tendency to regard the woman who "does" things as of a special interest and peculiarity. In spite of this, however, Mrs. Cole has gathered together a series of articles full of human interest and useful information which make exceptionally good reading.

It is intriguing, for instance, to know how Daisy Lansbury has lived as private secretary to "one of the most active public men in this country," her father. To know what Storm Jameson feels about novel-writing and how she plans her life in regard to it. To hear her dictum, "It is romantic rubbish to imagine that a writer is improved by having to struggle ceaselessly to keep alive," and her subsequent advice, "The wisest thing that any young woman, who wants to write novels, plays, or anything else, can do for herself is to secure an adequate unearned income before she begins."

It is invigorating to learn that Florence Sangster, who is now one of the most famous advertising managers in the country, began life in her father's unsuccessful upholstery trimming factory where she worked, with little in the way of appreciation, from eight in the morning until six at night, "with occasional overtime." And a matter of enlightenment to discover that Miss Evelyn Irons, who now holds the post of "Home Page" Editor of the Evening Standard, considers that any young girl who goes straight from school to Fleet Street runs the risk of remaining half-developed for the rest of her life since, once a career of journalism is embarked upon, there is simply no time "to pause and consider."

As for the Married Woman

Mrs. Cole herself contributes the last chapter of the book on the question of what she explains as the art of "running two jobs"—an art which as writer, research worker, lecturer, wife and mother, she demonstrates in a manner more than adequate.

She is very sure that the competent married woman should have an outlet beside the outlet provided by her home. If she has worked before marriage, she says, and at something she has liked moderately well, she will be a more interesting, better, and happier person if she goes on working. She will go on growing, becoming "much more of a whole human being," living a much fuller life. It is sadly wrong, she believes, that middle-class, middle-aged women should be compelled to waste their time on things which do nobody any good and which they do not really care about doing themselves because they cannot find anything else to do.

Among further matters, the book covers career possibilities held out by teaching, social work, property management, horticulture, art, engineering, catering, retail buying, beauty culture, commercial art, academic life, medicine, the Civil Service, literary agency.

It is all a matter of personal choice. Ellen Wilkinson sums it up in a brilliant chapter on organising and political work. "The test," she says, "of whether you have done the best with your life . . . is not whether you have achieved outstanding success, but whether, at forty, you could honestly say, if you had the choice, 'Same again, please.'"

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According to Madame Lyolene

Simplicity and Individuality—Key to Dressing Well

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

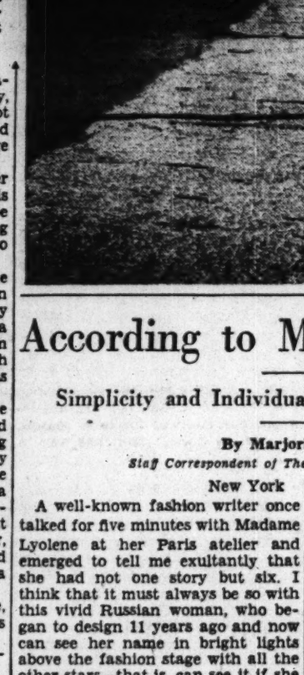
New York

A well-known fashion writer once talked for five minutes with Madame Lyolene at her Paris atelier and emerged to tell me exultantly that she had not one story but six. I think that it must always be so with this vivid Russian woman, who began to design 11 years ago and now can see her name in bright lights above the fashion stage with all the other stars—that is, can see it if she takes the time and stops to look, which I very much doubt.

There is the story, of course, of her own success, how she came into business by the backdoor, so to speak, by means of selling her own jewels and furs to obtain money on which to live until the Soviet regime should be ended, a matter of a short time so she and the other Russian émigrés believed.

There is the story of how she works, with the fabrics talking to her and of how she savors her favorites, wools, by running up a few silk gowns, or of how when she is making a collection of sports clothes she must vary her work by letting a few cottons go through her nimble fingers to come out, not sports wear, but evening frocks.

There is the story of her firsts. She is said to be the first to use clips, hunting all over Paris for an old snowboot to get the design, the first to use two bracelets on one arm, the first to make sports dresses of lamé, the first to make evening gowns of wool, and the first Paris designer to come to the United States and spend 4½ months in the Middle West to learn about the American woman.



Madame Lyolene

And, perhaps, the last is the best story of all and the reason why today in her Paris shop with Heim and her New York headquarters with John-Frederick, the famous hat designers, she can speak with authority about the good points of American women and the way in which the mass can improve in costuming.

American women dress well, in Madame Lyolene's opinion, but she has a word of advice, and that is—take off, rather than put on, trimming. The well-dressed Frenchwoman, she tells me, will say, "I like that dress, but couldn't you take off this, and this, and perhaps this?" When she finishes, she has simplified rather than elaborated the costume, for the French know that it is the woman who makes the clothes, not the clothes the woman.

Avoid striking buttons which catch the eye, is Madame Lyolene's advice. All such trimming makes a woman look fatter, while her objective should be slimness. Have the courage to be individual, not queer, but wear clothes which emphasize the individuality. Every woman, no matter how poor or restricted her background, has a personality and the thing to do is to learn what it is and show it.

Would Avoid Repetition

Again, referring to the Frenchwoman, Madame Lyolene said to me, "If we tell her a dress is a success, she is apt to reply that is the reason why she does not want it. If a Frenchwoman entered a room and found someone else wearing a costume like her own she would have the right to leave. The American woman, on the other hand, is prone to buy because a thing is the style, and you see a tiresome repetition everywhere."

The American woman should seek her own color. Black is Madame Lyolene's favorite and again she was among the first to urge it for wear in the United States. But she believes that the individual woman should seek the color and the combination of colors which mean something to her. Those colors, however, should be borrowed from nature.

"Look out of the window," said Madame Lyolene. "Look at God's creation. When you try to adorn a room take one single blossom that is real, not a mass of artificial ones. And when you wear colors take anything which nature combines, but don't try to put false colors together."

Urges Simplicity

Above all, be simple, is her advice. This word "different" is the most terrible one in the English language, in her opinion. Things should be normal to be right. Under this heading Madame Lyolene has a word of condemnation for too many diamond rings and brooches. A few interesting pieces of antique jewelry, she thinks, would improve the effect of the costume.

About the fit, she cautions a woman to buy a dress which is a little larger across the bust than she thinks she needs, and then to have the waist and hips made smaller.

It was American buyers who gave Madame Lyolene her first start, while she was still in Paris. She had come out of Russia in 1920 with money in a bank in England and, like many of her compatriots, she went on blithely using up the money until it was all gone and then selling her personal possessions until they, too, were gone.

Then she began to make dolls. From that she went on to lingerie and blouses, and finally began to design frocks. She took her own Russian name, repeated in its Russian diminutive for the first part of her trade name, and spoken in French for the last syllable. She packed up six dresses in a suitcase and sent them to an American buyer at his hotel. He ordered 24 copies and she wondered how she would make them.

She Had None

A little later another famous New York shop owner came to see her. He asked where were her showrooms and she admitted that she had none. "Well, put the dresses on your mannequins," he said. And again she admitted, "I have none." She summoned her seamstress from the workroom to put on the frocks, and forthwith there was an order amounting to 100,000 francs. So she added another room to her establishment.

Work went on boomingly for her until two years ago. The fabrics manufacturers offered her more credit, but she determined not to go into debt and sailed for America with almost no money in her pocket. It was in the United States that she found a way of thinking which has put her back on her feet, but that, too, is another story. Now, with her American business established, she is carrying on the Paris end with Heim. Paris is the place to design, she thinks, because in Paris one may dream. If the designs do not come in the workroom, then a walk along the quais fills the eyes with color and light, and back to the shop she goes for work.

Wear It Individually

"New York is beautiful. It is stimulating. Only today, with an order for eight blouses, I designed 18," she said. "But after all, how can one be relaxed in New York city; how can one be relaxed on Seventh avenue? I expect to work part of the year in Paris and part in the United States. And I have one more word of warning for the buyers of the frocks that all of us designers work on. Beethoven wrote for everybody, but each person plays his music differently. A playwright does lines, but each actress speaks them differently. So, in the last analysis, it is for the buyer of a frock to choose it carefully for its suitability to herself, and then to wear it individually."

Fashion Flashes From Miami Beach

Miami Beach, Fla.

New bathing suits with short, romper-like bloomers and halter tops are seen here. They are worn with sarongs, according to an Associated Press article. These wrap-around garments, discarded when the wearers take to the sea, insure perfect freedom of the knees. Prints are big and bold. Some of the suits have a wide inner belt of silk jersey to give firmness to the figure.

Beach coats are made on long, fitted princess lines. They can be utilized as house coats. Man-tailored trousers in tiny checks are attractive worn with a loose over-blouse in a bright tint.

* * *

From Waikiki came the idea for the Tapa bathing suit. Its design of hearts and leaves tells a love story. Miniature heart-shaped buttons of cork add piquancy.

Head-gear for the beach is provocative. Fishnet turbans fastened with sea shells, twisted affairs of raffia, and one memorable contraption of raffia that looks like a flaring whisk broom attached to a head band. Necklaces and bracelets of cork are a whimsical addition.

* * *

Bag and parasol sets of linen are trimmed with patent leather. Bags are large and parasols are about the size that "ladies" used to carry back in the seventies.

* * *

Hat brims are wide and frame the face flatteringly. Lacquered straw is used for many. Crowns may be small and slant as on the cap of a Confederate soldier.

* * *

One coat suit is of coral reef cloth in a subtle shade called "atmosphere." The bolero coat, short and closely fitted in front, has a smart loose-back cape. Fur epaulets trim the shoulders.

* * *

Filmy as a cobweb is a gray evening frock in horse hair lace, with net inset in the skirt, and demure puffed sleeves of net. The skirt is extremely full. Another formal gown is of black daisy print. Cut-out daisies are applied to the short jacket.

Through the Editor's Window

As We Round the Curve Into 1937

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I write this on Christmas Eve, and soon, as twilight softens daylight into blue dusk, there will shine out from the windows of a million homes the quiet serenity of candlelight. You who read this, however, will have passed the milestone of Dec. 25, 1936; and—as is the happy way with all of us—you will be looking not backward but ahead, to the fresh new year about to be revealed.

This marking off of our days and years is, of course, merely a matter of convenience—no more. We divide our houses into rooms, the better to arrange our affairs. We build our homes along a street and chart out streets and zones in our towns and cities, the better to mark our routes and organize our passage. But we might just as easily have different rooms, different streets. There is nothing arbitrary about them except as we have agreed upon the plan.

So with the calendar. December twenty-fifth, New Year's Day, or any other, is only as we are in accord concerning it—nothing more. They might each be different dates, by popular vote. So it is that in themselves, as days, they are nothing. In fact, not all the world agrees upon these special days or the same length of month and year. Chinese New Year is not simultaneous with ours, and an Egyptian girl told me yesterday that Christmas at her home is celebrated in early January.

* * *

Thoughts such as these always help me to realize how man-made a thing is the measurement of our days. How foolish are we to make so much of "time"! Why, then, do we rush around so smartly. Are there not better ways of measuring the space of thinking that unfoldment takes, or the moment when a thing should be counted done?

As I passed a beautiful white Colonial New England home last evening and enjoyed the single candle shining from each of at least four-and-twenty windows, I wondered if, after all, the message of the lights at this holiday season is not more than all else a message to be more quiet, more serene—a message to slow down and, like the candles, steadily shine.

* * *

The stars seem to remind us of it, too. In the hullabaloo we humans of all nations make below them, they remain their silent selves, shining, without hurry or fuss. Night after night, looking up at them from my hill in the country, I find them helpful. It is not by mere chance that a Star has become the symbol of our eternal Christmas search for Truth.

So, as we all look ahead to a beautiful fresh year, marked off by agreement to begin next Friday, I find myself thinking of the renewed opportunity offered us to enrich the quiet of our thinking, to slow down as we round the curve into the highways and byways of 1937, and to make more than ever our own, the serene shining of the silent candles and the stars.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lima Bean Loaf

Soak overnight, drain and mash
2 cups lima beans. Blend with
4 tablespoons peanut butter
½ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons onion
1 tablespoon bacon fat.
1 cup milk, more if needed, and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for one hour.
Serve with
Cream or tomato sauce.

Hot Cross Buns

Beat two minutes with egg beater
1 yeast cake (compressed)
½ cup luke warm water
1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar
4 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
2 eggs
2 cups warm milk. Add,
½ cup raisins
½ cup currants
6½ cups flour. Knead and let rise 4½ hours, then shape into balls and place one inch apart and let rise 1½ hours. Brush with white of egg mixed with water. Cut across and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 20 minutes. When almost done brush with sugar and water solution. Frost with powdered sugar frosting. Makes about four dozen.

Gingerbread Cup Cakes

Beat until foamy
1 cup molasses,
1 teaspoon soda. Add
½ cup sweet milk,
½ cup melted shortening,
2 eggs,
1 teaspoonf ginger,
2 cups flour,
½ teaspoon salt. Beat until smooth and fill greased muffin tins half full and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 20 minutes. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

(Mrs.) L. M. P., Minnesota

Tomatoes Oriental

Slice
2 medium-sized onions. Fry in
4 tablespoons butter until done and nicely browned. Add
1 pound ground beef. Fry until done. Add and stir until browned
1 cup uncooked rice. Pour mixture into a baking dish and add
1 No. 2½ can tomatoes. Season with
Salt
Pepper and
Chili powder. Bake slowly in an oven (300° F.) for three hours until the rice is done, adding water as needed. This may also be cooked on the top of the stove if carefully watched to prevent burning. Serves eight.

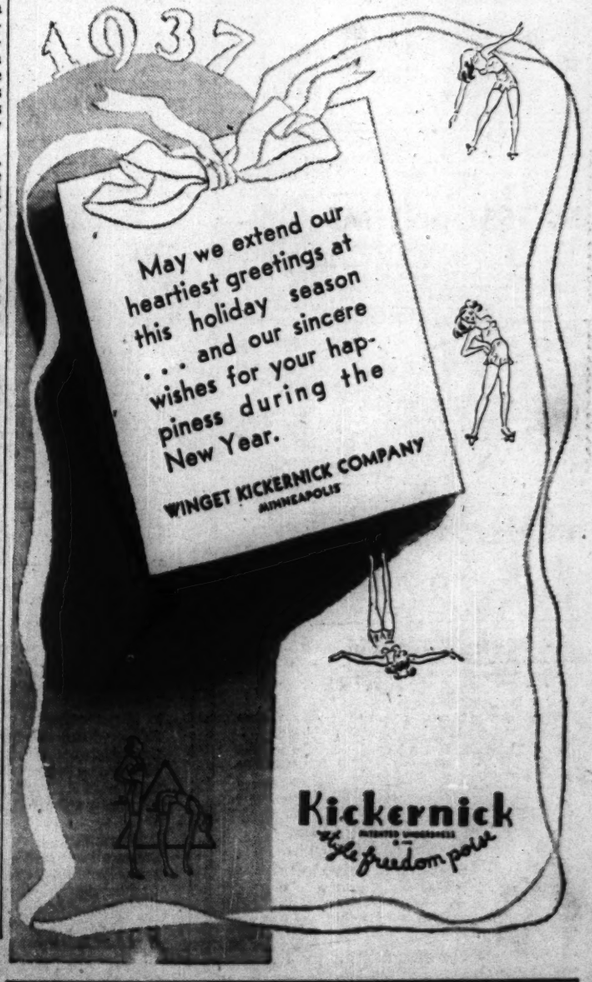
Cheese Sandwiches

Butter
4 slices of bread. Place a layer of cream cheese on two slices and spread mustard on the other two. Close cheese and mustard slices together and cut in half. Beat together
1 egg and
1 tablespoon water. Dip both sides of the sandwich into the beaten egg and fry slowly on both sides in bacon drippings or butter until a golden brown. Makes four half-sandwiches.

Tuna Wiggle

Peel and slice into a buttered dish
6 medium-sized potatoes. Pour over
1 No. 2 can of peas or the equivalent of fresh peas. Season with Salt. Over the peas crumble
1 can (7 ozs.) of tuna or tuna flakes. Add milk to barely cover the peas. Bake slowly in a covered dish (350° F.) for about two hours, or until the milk has been absorbed and the potatoes are done. Remove the cover at the end of the first hour and allow to brown. Stir several times. If desired, sprinkle with grated cheese. Serves six.

(Mrs.) M. J. S., California.


1937
May we extend our heartiest greetings at this holiday season . . . and our sincere wishes for your happiness during the New Year.
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
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The Home Forum

They All Play Hamlet

"TO ALL intents and purposes," remarked my friend, "John Gielgud *is* Hamlet." And with that she climbed into a disdainful yellow taxi which had drawn up in front of the theater. Mutely I got in, too; and, as soon as I could disengage myself from the emotional grip which this supreme drama always exerts over me—as soon as I could in any measure cope with the outrageous modernity of Times Square at midnight—I of course assented. At that moment I felt certain all other Hamlets were blotted from memory as though they had never been. Now Hamlet had become Gielgud, or Gielgud Hamlet, as you prefer.

* * *

THAT NIGHT IN the hotel I could not sleep. The reason was, possibly, that I had not expected to. From the beginning I have never slept after a performance of Hamlet. The beginning? A long while ago, when I had been studying the play at school and then, as if in answer to a silent summons, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe came to the Hollis Street Theater. And this proves that a number of Hamlets are by no means hopelessly forgotten. Now that I begin to think of them, I can remember—all unlike, all impressive, all absorbing because Hamlet, whoever plays the leading part, is the most intellectually fascinating, the most emotionally moving, altogether the most important drama in the world. Hamlet takes possession of me and will not let me go. It was always so and never, I suppose, have I really resisted. As John Gielgud moved in the foreground, a graceful, boyish figure poised for the duel, the only physical combat in his long struggle, other Hamlets stole across the darkened stage setting which was my hotel bedroom.

* * *

THE CHIEF WONDER is that the power of this play over my imagination, my emotion, is each time as irresistible as it was all those years ago. Each time it is almost frighteningly virile. To me, I say; for it may well be less real to the actors. Some of them just stand and deliver lines which they have conned and drilled and in which they have become word perfect. It hardly matters. To me the words are replete with force and emotion, regardless of how well or ill they are spoken. I can still hear the throb in Mr. Sothern's voice of frustrated love or of shadowed tragedy; still see him in his "customary suit of solemn black" in the midst of the resplendent plush and gilding of the Shakespearean setting of his era. Miss Marlowe's loveliness, too, comes alive for me. Too mature,—very likely; but nevertheless for me radiant and satisfying and pitifully persuasive of poor Ophelia. There was the unrestrained clowning of Rowland Buckstone—who remembers him any more?—as the First Grave-Digger. One laughed at first, just in sheer relief as Shakespeare intended us to do; but one wearied quickly and longed for him to cease. There was one Frederick Lewis whose Horatio had precisely the requisite touch of tenderness and protection. But, most persistent of all down the years, come the tones of Mr. Sothern's voice, the dignity of his presence.

* * *

SOMEWHAT LATER, IN London, I watched the performance of H. B. Irving as Hamlet. They say that H. B., the son, was better in the part than his famous father whose satirical powers were for Hamlet too strident. Certainly it was an intelligent presentment, a little coldly formal and aloof. Once again I lost myself in the play, drank in its eloquence, felt its fathomless appeal.

Then Forbes-Robertson—oh, he was a Hamlet born! For years I would not admit that, for me, there could be another Hamlet. For here was the mind of Hamlet laid bare: its strength, its timidity, its adroitness, its fumbling, its vision, its blindness, its love and its hate. Forbes-Robertson was all mental; one trembled in sympathy with Hamlet's mental torture. That Hamlet did not seem to possess a body to make clamorous demands upon the spirit. This was a tortured mind, shown us with a delicacy and a fineness which were exquisite. For years, when I thought of Hamlet, it was the slight dark figure of Forbes-Robertson which loomed before me.

Presently there was John Barrymore, too, in the familiar and beloved part. Strikingly arresting, captivatingly original in concept; but physicality—all physicality. His Hamlet was to me far less worth the remembering; though the arrangement and stage setting were clever in the extreme. Yet nothing was added to my grasp of the play or the character; even if my whole-hearted allegiance to the drama endured and responded to the sound and the action.

* * *

OTHER HAMLETS I have seen, some of whom shall remain nameless. Walter Hampden, of course, gives an impressive and always intelligent characterization; and others have increased my love for this, Shakespeare's supreme masterpiece, simply because they had the felicity to put it upon the stage and offer me the privilege to know it better and honor it more. For a night or a season, or perhaps for several years, each of these men was my Hamlet. Ranging all the way from Mr. Sothern to John Gielgud, there must have been six or eight, perhaps even ten of them. And now I agree with my friend that John Gielgud *is* Hamlet—at least until a better actor comes to the part.

For John Gielgud, of course, it is in the blood. He belongs to a family which lived for the theater; the stage atmosphere has been the very air he breathed, its stately Shakespearean lines the language he learned earliest. How could it be otherwise when a man is of the Terry family? And yet that does not explain everything. There are, naturally, Terrys and Terrys. Which brings one to the conviction that the young man is an actor of consummate power. He himself matters enormously to anyone who loves the theater. A Terry, yes, but even more an actor—an actor of intelligence and skill and emotion. For, after all, Hamlet is primarily an emotional experience on the stage and off.

* * *

THUS, PERHAPS, THE Terry strain in John Gielgud tells. There is an anecdote touching upon Ellen Terry, an anecdote which is certain to be true. A friend was waiting for Miss Terry in her dressing-room at the theater. The play was the "Charles the First" of W. G. Wills, the scene that in which Queen Henrietta Maria says farewell to the King. When the actress came, it was with a great sweep of wide skirts through the door, a sudden rushing movement toward her dressing-table where she flung her arms out and dropped her head upon them. The friend remained humbly silent for a few minutes, whereupon Miss Terry suddenly looked up between tears and laughter (in a manner of speaking, that was where she dwelt continually). "It's all right," she said. "I was the Queen, but now I am Ellen Terry." It may give a small clue to the manner in which John Gielgud manages to *be* Hamlet.

* * *

I WATCHED HIM from a seat well toward the footlights. At first I fancied it was too near, but not after the curtain rose and Hamlet had stepped quietly before the throne on which sat his "uncle-father and aunt-mother" in their oddly inappropriate voluminous and ornate costumes of the Regency. From that instant, I was pleased with my place, unwilling to miss a single expression which flittered across that sensitive and slightly effeminate face. I watched what must, in all fairness, be deemed a human miracle. I saw the story of Hamlet, with all its endlessly intricate complexities and fine shadings of emotional appeal, happening as though for the first time in the mind of John Gielgud. He did not merely utter the sometimes hackneyed lines; he was reasoning, he was feeling the sentiments for the first time. Say what you like, that constitutes an artistic miracle—one for which no one can possibly be too grateful. Is this not sufficient reason why, for the present at least, for my friend and for me John Gielgud *is* Hamlet?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION FROM THE CLOISTER OF ST. PIERRE, MOISSAC, FRANCE

THE great Romanesque churches in Europe are especially notable for unity in design, for the fine accord between architectural and ornamental features. While they may be enjoyed by the spectator standing apart, apprehending the ensemble, they may also be viewed at close range. The magnificent church of St. Pierre in Moissac offers a great deal of entertainment and joy to the spectator, who takes his time, wandering about slowly in the cloister, sitting before a column, peering up at a capital, lingering at length before the majestic portal. Concentration upon details will reveal some extraordinary passages.

It is well known that stone-carvers of the twelfth century were auxiliaries to architects, that the embellishments which they cut so deftly in stone were secondary to the architectural design. They seemed to possess a particular aptitude in handling stone, and in adapting fantastic designs to the limited space allotted them. Fabulous beasts, such as dragons and monsters, with thick scales and ornate plumage were skillfully portrayed in trim, stylized patterns. Flowery forms and leaves were observed closely in nature, but adapted in the manner which suited the purpose.

The stone-carvers of Languedoc, the province of France where are to be found the noted Romanesque churches of Moissac and Souillac, were influenced in their decorative motives by miniatures and textiles which had been brought to Europe by traders from the Orient. We note some resemblance in these animated animal forms in the sharp, rhythmic patterns, and geometric emphasis. This detail is a frieze of birds and scrolls from the abacus of a capital, which is in the cloister. The beaded scroll is more jewel-like than foliate. The birds portrayed in fixed firm pattern are interlaced with the scrolls.

D. A.

Children With Flowers

(Manchuria)

RETURNING from the village school,
Five Japanese children
In gay kimonos
Clatter down the leaf-shadowed path
On their wooden sandals—
(Clackety-clackety-clack!)—
Each with an armful of wildflowers
Plucked on the hill.

One small girl
Seizes an orange tiger-lily
From her brother's bouquet
And runs away with it—
(Clackety-clackety-clack!)—
Her smooth head tilted over her shoulder,
And her black eyes bright with laughter.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

A Peacock in the Jungle

THE jungle was like a big park which began almost at my door—a park with little glades and every once in a while a shallow lake surrounded by dark trees. The tops of the trees showed against the pale, luminous sky, although the low branches were lost in deep shadow. The tracker led the way along a narrow animal trail, and I followed, guided chiefly by the thorns which were lined up on either side, like two barbed-wire fences set to keep travelers well within the path.

The sun had not yet come up above the blue haze that lay far to the east, but a host of flamingos flying high overhead caught fire from the first rays on their wide wings. Then the acacia shrub began to show little lines of gold against the mist, and pink, nameless flowers came out like stars in the shadowy glades.

Down by a triangular lake, that was changing from silver to blue, two elephants moved slowly forward through the low underbrush; then turned and swung into the jungle. At one side of the lake, where the ground rose in a gentle slope, some axis deer watched them till they had gone, and the coarse grass, springing back into place, had covered up the great marks made by their feet.

I heard the tracker whisper something unintelligible, but it was drowned out by the familiar scream of a peacock, and looking up quickly I saw the great bird with his undulating train glide down from a distant tree and disappear behind a little ridge some hundred yards away. I had started out after jungle-fowl, but nature has a contrary habit of offering the unexpected, so I was grateful enough and began crawling along after him. There is something essentially undignified in such a pursuit as this; but work in the field has nothing to do with dignity or with anything except patience, concentration, and eternal vigilance. All that I had to do was to get that peacock in range and to keep out of sight. In time, I came upon him, although I did not know it. I saw only two bee-eaters balanced on a low branch directly below me. Then, straight ahead, something moved—it looked like a dry, gray stalk standing upright in the grass. Although there was no wind, it swayed a little to one side and back into position again; and I saw then the contour of the head and the slim neck of the peacock, the first wild one I had ever laid eyes upon. The body itself was almost hidden. Then suddenly it leaped into the air, one single spring and a quick movement of his wings lifting him six feet or more in a half circle, with his long tail spread out to make a feathery mist which the sunlight fired with emerald and gold. . . .

The sun by this time was higher overhead and reburnished his fine plumage to copper and gold. I stood up to see him better and even before I had straightened he had sensed the danger and was running down the side of the slope, beating his wings rapidly for a few seconds before he rose and flew swiftly over the acacias and into the wooded plain beyond. I watched him until the last moment, and as he moved, the bright light made of his train a wonderful colored tapestry.

It was on this same trail, later, that three important things befell. The first was the appearance of a high-back tortoise. Just before he came out to meet me, I heard somewhere in the bushes a thin, trembling sound, very high and a little querulous in character. Then the singing tortoise came waddling out under foot, singing as he came. His back was finely marked in broad patterns of gold, and he carried his shell along with a certain proud gravity. He stopped and looked at my feet when they came conveniently within the range of his vision, turning his eyes quickly from one to the other. But for reasons of his own he was not afraid; instead he put up his small leathery head, and as if in salute, sent forth again his clear penetrating trill. Then he waddled off over an avenue of golden flower-balls that had dropped from the acacia trees which met to form a canopy somewhere far above his head. And in the distance I heard him singing.—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Pheasant Jungles." (New York: Putnam.)

The Transforming Quality of Moonlight

MOONLIGHT, in a familiar room, falling so white upon the carpet, and showing all its figures so distinctly,—making every object so minutely visible, yet so unlike a morning or noontide visibility,—is a medium the most suitable for a romance-writer to get acquainted with his illusive guests. There is the little domestic scenery of the well-known apartment; the chairs, with each its separate individuality; the centre-table, sustaining a work-basket, a volume or two, and an extinguished lamp; the sofa, the bookcase; the picture on the wall. . . . Nothing is too small or too trifling to undergo this change, and acquire dignity thereby. A child's shoe; the doll, seated in her little wicker carriage; the hobby-horse,—whatever, in a word, has been used or played with, during the day, is now invested with a quality of strangeness and remoteness, though still almost as vividly present as by daylight. Thus, therefore, the floor of our familiar room has become a neutral territory, somewhere between the real world and fairyland, where the Actual and the Imaginary may meet, and each imbue itself with the nature of the other. . . .

The somewhat dim coal-fire has an essential influence in producing the effect which I would describe. It throws its unobtrusive tinge throughout the room, with a faint ruddiness upon the walls and ceiling, and a reflected gleam from the polish of the furniture. This warmer light mingles itself with the cold spirituality of the moonbeams, and communicates, as it were, a heart and sensibilities of human tenderness to the forms which fancy summons up. It converts them from snow-images into men and women. . . . Then, at such an hour, and with this scene before him, if a man, sitting all alone, cannot dream strange things, and make them look like truth, he need never try to write romances.—From "The Scarlet Letter," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

„Proście, a będzie wam dano"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

GDY poraz pierwszy czytamy dobrze znane słowa Nauczyciela: „Proście, a będzie wam dano" (Ew. Mat. 7:7), myśli naszej nasuwa się pytanie: kogo i o co będziemy prosili? Rzeczą jest pewną, że jeśli zaopatrzenie i zapotrzebowanie zgodne są z prawem, tedy w pewnej mierze otrzymujemy to, o co słusznie prosimy. Widział to Paweł, gdy pisał do Galatów: „Bo kto sieje ciału swemu, z ciała żąć będzie skażenie; ale kto sieje duchowi, z ducha żąć będzie żywot wieczny" (6:8). Bóg jest Duch. Czyż może Duch słyszeć modlitwę o materjalność bądź w postaci bogactw, beztroski w materji, osobistej miłości, bądź w jakiejś innej formie? Czy nie zanosi się taką modlitwę do fałszywego pojęcia Boga, które samo już jest tylko materjalnością? Modlitwa, jako skutek pragnienia materji, w swojej istocie ogranicza się do cielesności i sama przeto jest ułudą.

Tu ten, co czuje potrzebę domowego ogniska, zdrowia, pracy, a nawet środków utrzymania, może w zniechęceniu zapyta: czyżbym nie mógł być zaopatrzony w te potrzebne mi rzeczy? W rzeczywistości nie tylko będziemy w nie zhopatrzeni obficie, ale jesteśmy zaopatrzeni w wyniku swego zrozumienia obecności i mocy Miłości boskiej. A więc świadczy to o fakcie, że pierwszą naszą potrzebą jest zrozumienie Boga, Miłości boskiej, jako źródła zaopatrzenia.

Ktośby tu może powiedział: chcę prosić o zadowolenie, miłość, przyjaźń, pokój; wiem, że są to dary duchowe i że Bóg usłyszy moją o nie modlitwę i użyczy mi ich. Rzeczywiście są to dary duchowe, których udziela nam nasz Ojciec niebieski; strzeż się jednak szukania ich w materji! Modlitwie, która prosi o miłość osobistą nie może być uczyniono zadość, jak i modlitwie o beztroskę w materji.

Odwracając myśl swą od materji, jako źródła czy też środka zaopatrzenia, albo samego zaopatrzenia, znajdujemy prawdziwą podstawę modlitwy, podaną w podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej: „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) przez Mary Baker Eddy: „Bóg jest Miłością.' O więcej nadto prosić nie możemy, wyżej nie możemy patrzeć, dalej iść nie możemy" (str. 6).

„O więcej nadto prosić nie możemy!" Czy ktoś w potrzebie myślał o tem, by prosić o tak wiele? Gdy przyznajemy, że Bóg, Miłość, to—„wielki Jam jest, wszechwiedzący, wszechwidzący, wszechdziałający, wszechmądry, wszechmiłujący i wieczny" (ibid., str. 587),—obraca to wniwecz wszelką bojaźń i człowiek doświadcza zaspokojenia wszystkich potrzeb. Prośmy więc o to najwyższe, o co prosić możemy; patrzmyż tak wysoko, skoro wyżej patrzeć nie możemy, i idźmy tak daleko, skoro dalej iść nie możemy. Gdy prosząc nie jesteśmy natychmiast pełni świadomości Miłości boskiej, jakbyśmy tego chcieli, spieszmy uczynić następny krok, wskazany w Piśmie Św., mianowicie szukajmy, abyśmy mogli znaleść. A nawet jeśli po długiem badaniu czujemy, że demonstracja nasza jeszcze nie jest zupełna, kołaczmy, ponieważ napisano jest: „Kołaczcie, a będzie wam otworzono."

Cóż widzimy usiłując patrzeć tak wysoko, jak Miłość boska? Patrząc na wszechświat wzrokiem duchowym widzimy, iż z naszą prawdziwą jaźnią włącznie, jak i jaźnią naszego współbrata, jest on doskonały, harmonijny, wolny i nie zna żadnego braku. Taka wizja nie zawiera w sobie niczego śmiertelnego albo materjalnego; dopóki będziemy trwali w tej wizji, dopóty ani śmiertelność, ani materjalność nie będą się nam wydawały rzeczywistemi.

Takie widzenie miał Jezus, gdy „widział człowieka doskonałego w Wiedzy, człowieka, który mu się ukazywał tam, gdzie grzeszny śmiertelny człowiek ukazuje się śmiertelnikom;" „w tym doskonałym człowieku Zbawiciel widział własne podobieństwo Boże, i ten prawidłowy pogląd na człowieka uzdrawiał chorych" (ibid., str. 476, 477), jak o tem pisze Mrs. Eddy. O jakaż dobra sposobność nastręcza się nam, abyśmy się nauczyli sięgać wzrokiem tak wysoko, jak Miłość boska, i skutkiem tego uzdrawiali chorych.

„Dalej iść nie możemy!" A jednak jak często w stosunkach ze swym współbratem idziemy tak daleko, jak Miłość boska? Czy nie bywa częściej tak, iż skutkiem osobistej pychy albo samousprawiedliwienia się sami zatrzymujemy się, pozwalając bratu swemu samemu iść ścieżką, na której przez swe błędy zraniony i sercem skrusony potyka się on w nieświadomości? Zapytajmy samych siebie: czy posuwamy się w cierpliwości tak daleko, jak Miłość boska? Jak daleko posuwamy się w mądrości, sprawiedliwości, współczuciu, przebaczeniu i miłosierdziu? Nie oznacza to, iż naszym obowiązkiem jest usiłowanie zanieść brata swego do królestwa niebieskiego, ponieważ podobnie jak i my musi on osiągnąć je przez swoje własne wzrastanie; w swej własnej wizji musimy patrzeć tak wysoko, jak Miłość boska, i idąc tak daleko pomagać innym w zdobywaniu zrozumienia Miłości boskiej.

Gdy naprawdę prosimy o zrozumienie wszechobecnej Miłości, patrzymy tak wysoko, jak Miłość, i idziemy tak daleko, jak Miłość, wtedy znajdziemy, że jeśli tak prosimy, patrzymy i idziemy, to nic nie może nas ograniczyć, albowiem Miłość boska jest nieskończona.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Seascape

TO THE north lay Cuba, a green blur on the horizon. The long, slow swells of the Caribbean heaved and sank so gently that their crests remained unbroken sapphire. At our bow flying fish skimmed the shifting hollows and plunged, after a glittering moment, into a blue wave. Through the glass-clear water a great bubble wavered to the surface and burst in a tiny spurt of spray. Another followed; in its wake a shadow glided upward and an enormous turtle lifted its dripping head to gaze at the passing ship. Without movement of tail or flipper, it sank again, leaving behind a trail of silver bubbles in the luminous depths.

"Ask, and it shall be given you"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS ONE reads for the first time the familiar words of the Master, "Ask, and it shall be given you" (Matthew 7:7), the questions may spring into thought, Whom shall I ask, and for what shall I ask? It is certain that if supply and demand operate according to law, we shall receive in a degree what we rightly ask. Paul saw this when he wrote to the Galatians, "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting" (Galatians 6:8). God is Spirit. Can Spirit hear a prayer for materiality, whether in the form of riches, ease in matter, personal love, or any other form? Is not such prayer directed to a false concept of God, which is but materiality itself? Prayer on the basis of desire for matter is, by its very nature, limited to the flesh, itself an illusion.

At this point one who feels the need of a home, health, work, even subsistence itself, may be discouraged and ask, Are these necessary things not to be supplied? Indeed they are, and they will be abundantly supplied as the result of our understanding of the presence and power of divine Love. This would point, then, to the fact that our primary need is for an understanding of God, divine Love, as the source of supply.

Here someone may say: I will ask for satisfaction, love, friendship, peace; surely these are spiritual gifts, and God will hear my prayer for them and grant it. They are indeed spiritual gifts, and freely bestowed by our heavenly Father, but let us beware of looking for them in matter. The prayer that asks for personal love cannot be satisfied, nor can the prayer for ease in matter.

Turning thought away from matter as the source or means of supply, or as supply itself, we find the true basis for asking given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 6): "'God is Love.' More than this we cannot ask, higher we cannot look, farther we cannot go."

"More than this we cannot ask"! Has the needy one thought of asking as much as this? A recognition of God, Love, as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal" (*ibid.*, p. 587), will destroy all fear and bring into human experience that which is needful. Let us, then, ask as much as this, since this is the most we can ask; let us look as high, since we can look no higher; and let us go as far, since we can go no farther. If, when we ask, we are not immediately as fully conscious of divine Love as we would wish, let us press on to the next step pointed out in the Scripture, namely, to seek, that we may find. And if even after much study we feel that our demonstration is not yet complete, let us knock, for the promise reads, "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

When we strive to look as high as divine Love, what do we see? We look at the universe with spiritual vision, and see it, including our true self and that of our brother man, as perfect, harmonious, free, lacking nothing. This vision includes nothing mortal or material, and as long as we maintain this vision mortality and materiality will not seem real to us.

This is the vision Jesus had when, as Mrs. Eddy writes of him (*ibid.*, pp. 476, 477), he "beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals." She goes on to say that "in this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." What an opportunity is therefore before us, to learn to look as high as divine Love, and thereby heal the sick.

"Farther we cannot go"! But do we often go as far as divine Love in dealing with our brother man? Do we not more often stop short, in personal pride or self-righteousness, and let him wander the path alone, stumbling in ignorance, wounded and bruised through his mistakes? Let us ask ourselves, How far are we going in patience—as far as divine Love? How far in wisdom, justice, compassion, forgiveness, mercy? By this it is not meant that we should attempt to carry our brother into the kingdom of heaven, for he must attain it by his own growth, as must we; but we should look as high as divine Love in our own vision and go as far in helping others to attain an understanding of divine Love.

When, indeed, we ask for an understanding of omnipresent Love, look as high as Love, and go as far as Love, we shall find there is no limit to our asking, looking, and going, for divine Love is infinite.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Possibility

THOUGH darkness mounts the highest hill
And crowns it with the night,
Yet still
A sovereign moon may rise
And reign with light,
Flooding with glory earth and skies.

LE BARON COOKE

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Drive on 'Rackets' Gains New Strength

Boston News Today

Boston 'Racket' Squad Augmented

So that it may function 24 hours a day in its drive against illegal betting, the so-called "racket squad" of the Boston Police Department was augmented today by two new members, Hugh Brady and Justin McCarthy. The anti-gambling contingent numbers about 20 men and was formed about a month ago by former Commissioner Eugene C. McSweeney to drive out number pool betting and other similar rackets.

At police headquarters today there was a rumor that Capt. James F. Sheehan, appointed to head the "racket squad" by Mr. McSweeney before he was replaced by Maj. Joseph F. Timilty, would be named to fill the vacancy left by James McDevitt, who retired some months ago as Deputy Superintendent.

Naming Dr. Thuot Declared Illegal

An indirect slap at Governor Curley was administered by Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, today when he ruled that the apointment of Dr. John V. Thuot, as superintendent of the Boston State Hospital, was illegal.

The Dever grounds were that Dr. Thuot, being 71 years of age, was ineligible for appointment to the state service. Dr. Thuot was appointed by Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, a recent Curley appointee.

The Associate Commissioners of Mental Diseases questioned the eligibility of the new superintendent because the retirement age in state service is 70 years. Thus they asked the Attorney General for a ruling.

"I am of the opinion," Mr. Dever ruled, "that the appointment of a man over 70 years of age as superintendent of a state hospital may not properly be made.

"The statute requires the retirement from the service of the Commonwealth of one occupying such a position after reaching the age of 70.' It follows that the appointment of one over 70 to such a position is not contemplated by our laws, and would be a futile act in as much as the appointee could not remain in the service."

Governor Curley, when informed of the ruling, said it is up to Dr. Williams to make the next move.

The ruling means that Dr. Thuot may continue as superintendent until ousted by Dr. Williams. However, the doctor will draw no salary from the State.

El Cars to Run All Night Dec. 31

All night subway, street car and bus service will be run by the Boston Elevated Railway on Thursday evening and the early hours of Friday, Edward L. Dana, general manager, announced today.

Ten-minute service will be provided by the rapid transit services and greatly increased service will be operated by the street car and bus services until 5 a. m. when the regular morning schedule of the Elevated goes into effect. The usual night car and bus service schedules will be replaced by this augmented schedule for Jan. 1 only.

All stations on the rapid transit lines will be open all night with the exceptions of Thompson Square, Charlestown; Kendall Square, Cambridge; and Atlantic Avenue, which will close between the hours of 12:30 and 1:30 a. m. The Atlantic Avenue elevated service will also close at 12:30 a. m.

Dinosaur Tracks Coming to Boston

To the labyrinth of the North Station, where terminate the maze of tracks over which the Boston & Maine operate its modern, metal monsters, are coming the tracks of a dinosaur made 50,000,000 years ago, and discovered by railway workers near Springfield, Mass., a few days ago.

The 16-by-24 foot slab bearing the prehistoric innprints, bared by the Connecticut River as it overflowed its banks last March, will be brought here. Tracks of dinosaurs and other prehistoric inprints, bared by the found in rocks at other points in the Connecticut Valley.

Weather

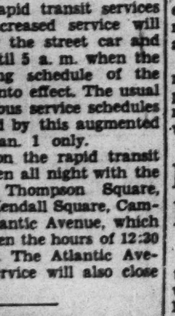
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain and slightly warmer tonight and probably Thursday; moderate easterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow in the interior and probably freezing rain on the coast tonight, followed by rain Thursday; slowly rising temperatures.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds, possibly strong at times, becoming southeast Thursday; occasional rain tonight and Thursday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	31	Minneapolis	28	28
Bermuda	69	64	New Orleans	66	46
Chicago	34	46	New York	42	44
Denver	14	14	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	2	4	Philadelphia	46	44
Jacksonville	60	38	St. Louis	46	36
Kansas City	25	16	San Francisco	56	46
Los Angeles	46	46	Washington	42	40
Miami	72	72			

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 30.
B—Minimum, Dec. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:36 p. m.; height, 11 feet.
Thursday, 1:13 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Lights all vehicles at 4:36 p. m.

Governor Curley To Wed on Jan. 7

Governor Curley will marry Mrs. Gertrude M. Dennis, Beacon street widow, on Jan. 7, a few hours before the Governor goes to the State House to relinquish his office at noon to Governor-Elect Charles F. Hurley, it was learned last night.

Denials were issued by members of Mrs. Dennis' family yesterday, but confirmation of the report was given by the Governor at noon today.

Mrs. Dennis, who is an accomplished pianist and soloist, has two children. Her husband passed on 10 years ago. Governor Curley's wife passed on in 1930. He has five children, two of whom, Mary and Paul, recently were married.

Green Appointed Committee Clerk

By a vote of 15 to 7, the Boston City Council today appointed Robert E. Green as clerk of committees in opposition to the wishes of Mayor Mansfield. The Mayor had favored John F. Gilmore Jr., one of his office workers, for the $5500 post.

Following the Council vote, Mayor Mansfield announced that three constables had been dismissed "for the good of the service." They are constituents of George A. Murray of Ward 2 and James J. Mellen of Ward 6. Both councilors had voted against the Mayor's candidate.

'Outlaw' Strikers 'Holding the Fort'

"Outlaw" strikers of the International Seamen's Union who took forcible possession of the hiring hall and headquarters at 330 Atlantic avenue last night, remained in possession today, while counsel for the officers who were expelled sought an eviction order from the court.

The hall was filled with idle men, some lounging, some playing cards and others talking quietly in groups. A policeman stood guard over a small anteroom in which Miller Jensen, agent for the association, had taken refuge. He declined to leave on grounds that the officers were responsible for the case of the hall. One of the strikers did sentry duty at the entrance to the hall.

Outside, an Atlantic avenue, approximately 100 strikers walked up and down. They wore large white buttons on which was printed the identification, "Striking Member of the I. S. U."

The insurgents justified their action by declaring that the officers of the Eastern and Gulf Sailors, association had supplied "scabs" to ships and had not kept faith with members of the union who seized the hall.

Before Attorney Wendell Murray started for court, he and George Cummings, ousted president, visited the hall and showed the strikers a telegram from Ivan Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the I. S. U., in New York.

This telegram instructed officers of each unit on the East coast not to recognize the strike and classified all striking members as "outlaws."

Seamen at the hall said they would resist a court order to vacate the premises. They said a constitutional meeting had been held and a legal vote taken to dismiss the officers.

Kelly Announces His Secretaries

The youngest woman member of the Democratic State Committee will be Lieutenant-Governor-Elect Francis E. Kelly's personal secretary, he announced today. She is Miss Mary M. Reardon of Malden, secretary of the Democratic State Crusaders.

Mr. Kelly, fully assured by the recent recount of his new office, also named James T. Burke of Roxbury as his executive secretary and John J. Stanton of Dorchester as his chauffeur. Mr. Burke, sales manager for a prominent Boston firm, is a member of the Democratic City committee and was one of the Kelly delegates at the pre-primary convention.

Tague Receives Farley Greetings

"It affords me much personal pleasure to extend to you my appreciation for your loyalty and devotion to duty in providing the excellent postal service of which we are so proud today . . ."

Thus read the letter received in Boston's Federal Building this morning by Acting Postmaster Peter P. Tague. It was written in bright green ink and came from the Postmaster General, James A. Farley. Mr. Farley sent best wishes for the New Year to all postal employees and Mr. Tague expressed gratitude for the way in which Boston carriers and clerks had handled the Christmas mail.

Court Allows Sale By New Haven Road

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30—A Federal Court judge signed an order yesterday authorizing trustees of the New Haven and Old Colony railroads to sell a parcel of Marlborough, Mass., property to Dora M. Stearns for $42,200.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks also permitted the trustees to sell other parcels of property not needed in the operation of the railroad provided the amount involved in any such single sale "shall not exceed $10,000."

Philosophers Given Roles In Social Service

Appeal for Action Cites Growth of Fascism in World

Radcliffe Session

With the social crisis, shown in widespread strikes, making a "transition to fascism a real menace," only economic institutions which develop co-operative human character can save modern civilization.

Prof. Harold C. Brown of Stanford University coupled this warning today with an appeal to more than 200 philosophers, meeting at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., for a more socially practical use of their profession.

"If there is any philosophical discipline that should be of assistance to men in the conduct of their lives, it is ethics," Professor Brown declared in his address before the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Philosophical Association. "Yet in spite of its voluminous literature, ethics remains lamentably sterile.

Definition of Terms

"Discussions still hang about intuitionism, perfectionism, hedonism, the definition of terms, and end with more or less trite opinions as to what the good man and the good life are, opinions that echo tradition but are wholly innocent of any understanding of the conditions under which either can become active."

Even Plato, starting from an idealistic basis, saw the necessity for coming back to practical economics before he could give social value to his philosophy, Professor Brown pointed out. Today, the economic pressures encountered by young persons when they enter the competitive world often prove too strong for moral training in the home, school, and church, he added.

Must Face Situation

"Reformers, religious and otherwise, must face this situation squarely. The first step in improving men is to improve, to reconstruct, if necessary, the institutions under which they live.

"Whether we like it or not, the basic virtues are essential to the fulfillment of the will to live socially, and can only arise and flourish in a social order which makes the practice of them the condition of its efficiency and the road to what we have defined as success. They are worth fighting for, since without them no society can survive in the long run."

Republican Greece fell in ancient times, not because of lack of the necessities of life, "but because of the characters she had produced." Greed, love of vainglorious display, and economic dishonesty, were listed by Professor Brown as the internal weaknesses which exposed Greece to invasion and ruin.

Philosophers were urged to lend their trained intellects to the cause of character development and social progress, instead of occupying themselves exclusively with mental gymnastics.

"Without trying to draw a pic-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

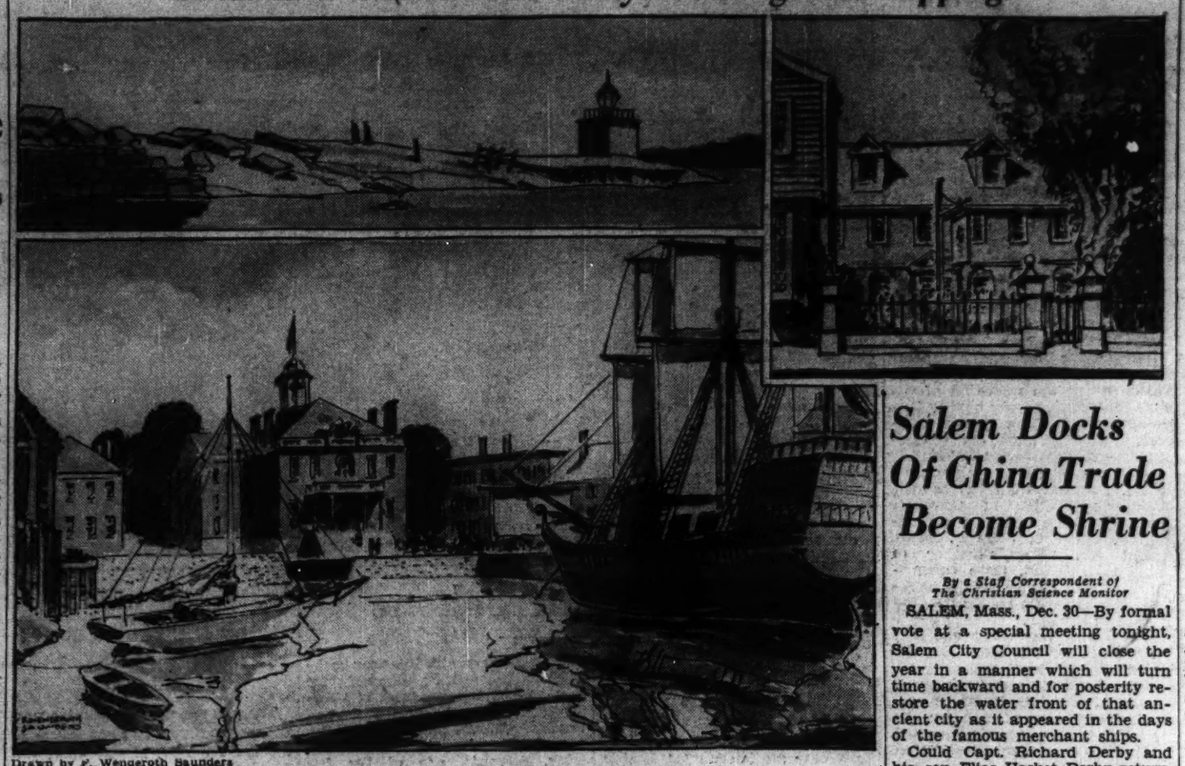
Medal Won in '96 In Motor Car Race Donated to Nation

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—Charles E. Duryea of Philadelphia, who as head of the Duryea Motor Wagon Company in this city built what is claimed to be the first successful vehicle to be operated by an internal combustion motor, announced today that he will present to the Smithsonina Institution in Washington, D. C., the gold medal presented to his company for winning the first London-Brighton road race on Nov. 14, 1896.

The medal, lost for nearly 40 years, was recently found among the effects of the late David A. Reed, who was treasurer of the Duryea company.

Mr. Duryea recalled that his cars, after having won several contests in this country, were entered in the English race in a field of 33 starters, many of which were French and German and that his finished first.

Landmarks That Tell of Early New England Shipping



Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Salem Waterfront, as Neglected and as to Be Restored

Upper Left—Derby Wharf in Today's Condition of Disrepair. Upper Right—Richard Derby House, Dating From 1762. Lower Left—Derby Wharf, According to Artist's View of Reconstruction, With Custom House in Background and Vessel of Old Type in Foreground

N. E. Milk Producers Propose To End Strike by Compromise

The New England Milk Producers Association today offered to call off its strike against the H. P. Hood and Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Companies on condition that these large distributors agree to obtain their milk supplies henceforth only from some bona-fide farm co-operative of which there are nearly a dozen in New England.

The proposal submitted to Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire this morning was transmitted by the Governor this afternoon to the two Boston distributors who cut off their relations with New England's large-scale farm co-operative more than two weeks ago. The split was due to the decisions of the milk distributors that they would no longer require non-members of the N. E. M. P. A. to pay fees for a milk pool set up by the Federal Government and since then operated by the farm co-operative.

"If the Hood and Whiting companies agree to the proposal," said N. E. M. P. A. farmers, who supply 70 per cent of the Boston milk market, "we will take care of the non-co-operative farmers by encouraging them to join some co-operative organization."

With this note of conciliation sounded for the first time in New England's turbulent milk situation, there was hope expressed in consumer circles that the pending crisis in the industry might be averted in time to offset the threat of price wars and price cutting to the farmer, now vigorously opposed to anything resembling government control or regulation.

Agitation in the New England sector had its repercussions in the closely interlocked New York producer field today as government interference and price fixing to farmer and consumer were condemned by the farmers as temporary measures "ending in chaos and price wars."

Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania producers meeting in New York city demanded the "return of industry to a normal competitive condition, allowing the natural law of supply and demand to fix the prices."

The return to normal competitive practices was likewise sought by N. E. M. P. A. farmers, they said, in their proposal for reconciliation with warring milk distributors. But dealers were not as optimistic, contending that "this is just another effort of the N. E. M. P. A. to win back the farmers it has lost because of the milk pool policy."

The N. E. M. P. A. conceded, on the other hand, that if milk distributors would deal only with co-operative farmers, the provisions of the milk pool would not be forced upon them if they did not wish to subscribe. This left the two distributors the alternative of encouraging their farmers to join the N. E. M. P. A. or to shift their orders for milk to present N. E. M. P. A. farmers, thus compelling the independents to join some farm co-operative.

It was learned from authoritative sources, today, that Hood and Whiting may encourage their farmers to rejoin the N. E. M. P. A., since both companies favor dealing with farmers on a co-operative plan rather than as independents.

Gov. Elect Murphy Of New Hampshire Takes Office Jan. 7

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 30 (AP)—The inauguration of Francis P. Murphy of Nashua as Governor has been set for 12:30 o'clock on Thursday, January 7, Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Howard today announced.

Major Murphy will be the 65th chief executive of New Hampshire under the constitution, the 79th executive since the beginning of separate government as a province in 1679 and the first of the Roman Catholic faith.

The procedure, Adjutant General Howard said, will be marked by an innovation in the form of the invocation and benediction. The invocation will be by Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of New Hampshire, and the benediction by Most Rev. John B. Peterson, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in this state. Both are close friends of the Governor-elect.

Bangor Editor to Serve Governor as Secretary

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 30 (AP)—Oliver L. Hall, editor of the Bangor Daily Commercial and president of the Maine Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association, will be private secretary to Maine's Republican Governor-elect, Lewis O. Barrows.

Mr. Hall, editor of the Commercial since 1911, has been granted a leave of absence from his newspaper duties, Mr. Barrows said today in announcing the Bangor newspaper man would assume his duties Jan. 1.

R. I. to Receive Federal Funds Of $905,000 for Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30—Rhode Island will receive a federal allotment of approximately $905,000 for highways and secondary roads and grade crossing elimination for the fiscal year beginning July 1 but the State will be required to match about $730,000 of that amount, according to word received yesterday by the State Division of Roads and Bridges.

Division Chief John V. Kiely, said he had been informed that this State's share of about $200,000,000 in allotments had been approved by the authorities in Washington.

Not So Large

The 1937-38 apportionment for this State is not so large as the approximately $1,600,000 made available for this purpose for the current fiscal year, Mr. Kiely explained.

Continuing, Mr. Kiely told newspapermen he had been informed that Rhode Island will receive about $175,000 for grade crossing elimination, and this amount will not have to be matched. The current year's allotment for grade crossings was $700,000, the records show.

The federal grants which Rhode Island will be required to match are approximaely $609,000 for major highways construction and about $125,000 for the secondary roads.

Program Not Ready

Mr. Kiely said that it was too early to map out the probable road and grade crossing programs to be completed under the provisions of the allotment, if the State provides the necessary funds.

The $786,000 appropriated for highways at the recent special session had nothing to do with these allotments, it was stated at the office of the State Division of Roads and Bridges.

The money that the State will be asked to appropriate will be incorporated in a bill which will be presented during the early days of the 1937 session of the General Assembly, it was said at the State House.

Food Has 'News' Value, Maine Finds in Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 30—Maine's advertising campaign on the air and in newspapers, particularly designed for women, has proved two things: Food is news and Maine food is something to eat.

Hundreds of letters have been received by the Maine Development Commission since the radio and newspaper campaign started a short time ago asking for copies of a booklet which lists many recipes for the preparation of foods being promoted.

As a part of its campaign, the commission has used follow-up letters to retail outlets calling attention to the advertisements, and these, according to the commission, have produced gratifying results.

Potatoes, canned sweet corn, peas, beans, apples, blueberries, canned sea foods and other Maine-produced foodstuffs have shared the air with radio celebrities and competed for space with word news. Aroostook County, which produces one-tenth of all the potatoes grown in the United States, is a "star" in its own right.

Other results of the campaign that have been noted include an increase in retail sales of Maine products; the inclusion of Maine foods on hotel and restaurant menus and in retail stores' advertisements; and the printing of potato recipes on newspaper and magazine food pages which formerly were devoted to everything but potatoes.

Everett F. Greaton, executive secretary of the Maine Development Commission, which sponsored the campaign in co-operation with the State Agriculture Department, said he believes this is the first time any state has used advertising to help retail outlets to sell the products of its growers or producers.

Many of the letters received by the commission from residents of other states asked where Maine products can be purchased in their respective communities. The commission answers every letter of that nature giving specific information.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katharine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15.

OPERA HOUSE — "Blossom Time," the Lemberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylen and Roy Cropper. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. Presented by George Abbott, featuring Maria Brown, Richard Waring, Owen Martin, Byron Shores and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

REPERTORY—All star vaudeville presented by Federal Theater. 8:30. Also at 2:30 on Dec. 31, Marionettes in "A Christmas Carol."

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places," with Louis Hayward, Anita Louise and Ronald Reagan. "Dancing Around the World," "Symphony in Swing," "On Duchess' Trail," with Marie Moran. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

MODERN—"Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold, Frances Farmer and Joel McCrea. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 6:50, 9:20. Also "Whispering Ghosts," with Martha Raye and Smarty Jones. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:10.

EXETER—"Anthony Adverse," with Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. 2:30, 5:10, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. Both theaters: 11:16 a. m., 2:56, 6:36, 10:16 p. m. Also "Come Closer, Folks," Orpheum: 10:14 a. m., 1:54, 5:34, 9:14 p. m. Premiere: 2:30, 6:40, 9:30.

Tomorrow: "Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Also "Dinner Take All."

Radio Programs

On Page 10

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Pinkin Parade," with Jack Haley and Patsy Kelly. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Nine Days a Queen," with Nova Pilbeam. 2, 5, 8:10.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:30, 3:45, 6:00, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

METROPOLITAN—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny, George Burns, Gracie Allen and others. 11:30 a. m., 1:16, 4:04, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Xavier Cugat and orchestra. The Yacht Club Boys in person. Tomorrow: New Year's Eve Show: "One in a Million," with Sonja Henie. Stage: "New Year Jamboree," "Yacht Club Boys," and others.

UNIVERSITY—"Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 1:40, 5:00, 8:20. Also "Snowed Under," with George Brent. 1:40, 4:56, 8:08.

TREMONT—Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." 11:40 a. m., 2:12, 6:18, 9:56. Also "Mimi," with Douglas Fairbanks jr. and Gertrude Lawrence. 10:45 a. m., 1:46, 6:04, 8:18.

BOSTON—Laurel and Hardy in "Our Relations." 10:47 a. m., 1:40, 4:42, 7:36, 10:30. Stage: Hollywood Hotel Revue with Bibby Bowan, Al Norman and others. Also Jimmy Savo. Tomorrow: "Kelly the Second," featuring Peter Kelly and Charlie Chase. Stage: "Broadway Rhythm Revue," hosted by Ken Murray. (Seats reserved for Midnight Show.)

UPTOWN—"Go West Young Man," with Mae West. 1:40, 5:00, 8:20. Also, "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne. 1, 4, 7, 10.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Feature Page each Saturday.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY — Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland in "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Penway: 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:40. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Along Came Love," with Charles Starrett and Irene Hervey. Penway: 3:09 a. m., 2:30, 6:38. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:50, 8. Tomorrow: "Sing Me a Song," featuring James Melton, Patricia Ellis and Zasu Pitts. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," starring Warner Oland and Boris Karloff. New Year's Eve Show: Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray in "Champagne Waltz." Also "Easy to Take." (One showing only.)

MEMORIAL—"Stowaway," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Tomorrow: Preview at 8 p. m. of "That Girl from Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. (Show continuous 'til dawn.)

Music

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT — State Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Fodolsky, guest conductor, Jeremiah E. Burke School, 8:15.

Other Events

EAST BOSTON WPA DRAMATICS—Community night. Lecture, dramatics, music. East Boston High School, 8.

Tomorrow

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—T. R. Cunningham on "Poland." Betsist, 125 Highland Street, 8:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—New Year's week-end of climbing and seasonal sports. Headquarters at Pinkham Notch Camp, Jaffrey, N. H. Leave North Station at 2:10. Due in Boston Sunday at 4:30. Also week-end ski trip to Hanover Inn, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Leave North Station at 6:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Prints" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanabe, 11.

Hurley Named Ties Poles To Defense Bloc

Passing of Judge Weed Gives Curley Place for Lieut. Governor

Ouster Situation

Governor Restrained From Action to Remove Judges Fisher and Bacon

By the sudden passing of Associate Justice Alonzo R. Weed of the Superior Court at his home in Newton last night, the way was opened for Governor Curley to name Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley as Judge Wood's successor this afternoon.

The position pays $12,000 a year.

In announcing this appointment at a press conference, the Governor said all obstacles are removed for the confirmation of Abraham C. Webber of the Tax Appeals Board as chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

This is a five-year job, paying $8000 a year.

Solves Problem

Judge Weed's passing solved a problem which has weighed heavily on the Governor in his last few days in office. Lieutenant Governor Hurley sought a judgeship, but with no resignations immediately predictable, he blocked confirmation of the Webber appointment by the Executive Council as second-choice berth for himself.

The Governor has precedent in the hasty naming of Mr. Hurley to the bench. In 1921 the late Calvin Coolidge, then Governor, named Judge George A. Flynn to succeed Loranus E. Hitchcock, who had passed on the day before. Judge Weed was appointed to the bench by Channing H. Cox in 1922.

Change in Picture

This change in the judicial picture overnight does not sway the Governor in his drive to remove Judge William F. Bacon, 71, of Newton, or Judge Frederic A. Fisher Jr. of Lowell.

The Governor's drive, however, met opposition this afternon when counsel for Judge Fisher, and John V. Spalding and A. Leslie Howard, representing Judge Bacon, filed petitions in the Supreme Court for writs of mandamus to prevent the Governor and his Council from holding a hearing to determine their "capacities" to remain on the bench.

Judge Henry T. Lummus did not issue the writ. Instead, he issued orders of notice returnable at 2 p. m. tomorrow. This is equivalent to holding a hearing on the petition at that hour. In the face of these orders of notice, it is assumed that the Executive Council will hesitate to proceed with action on the proposed ouster.

Would Be in Contempt

The Governor, when advised by one of his staff that orders had issued requesting his appearance at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. tomorrow, remarked, "I assume this would mean suspension (of the Council meeting)—not necessarily, but we would be in contempt of court if we did otherwise."

Both Judge Bacon and Judge Fisher pleaded insufficient notice on their summons to the State House, Judge Bacon said that at 11:40 a. m. today he received a summons postmarked 7 p. m., last night, requesting him to appear at 1 p. m. yesterday!

Late Yesterday

Judge Fisher said his summons was mailed late yesterday, after the Council session. He declared the Governor was resorting to subterfuge in complaining about his age and that his objections actually rose over the judge's sentences. Judge Fisher added that as he was not entitled to pension, retirement was equivalent to removal.

This picture was even more befogged by the appearance in the Governor's office at noon of Paul M. Swift, son of Judge Frederick C. Swift, elderly justice of the First Barnstable District Court, whom the Governor has characterized as unfit because of infirmities of hearing. The son is associate justice in his father's court.

Declined to Comment

The Governor declined to comment on the occasion of the visit; in fact, said he had no statement to make until he had seen Judge Swift. This reticence immediately started rumors that Judge Swift was on the way out.

The Constitution provides judicial appointments must lie over a full seven days in the executive council before confirmation. Jan. 7 is inauguration day for Governor-Elect Charles F. Hurley. Thus Governor Curley must act on the judges today, or end his six-months old war on judges.

Fitness Testimony

In the Judge Bacon removal case several Newton residents have been summoned to appear before the Council today to testify on the judge's physical fitness or lack of it. Their testimony this afternoon will follow that of Lieut. Edward A. Moan of the Newton police and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Salem Docks Of China Trade Become Shrine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 30—By formal vote at a special meeting tonight, Salem City Council will close the year in a manner which will turn time backward and for posterity restore the water front of that ancient city as it appeared in the days of the famous merchant ships.

Could Capt. Richard Derby and his son Elias Hasket Derby return, they might look from the windows of their fine old eighteenth century brick mansion to Derby Wharf, piled high with the treasures of China and the East India trade.

Alongside sway the towering masts of swift merchantmen home from far ports. On the wharf is a motley of townsfolk and swaggering sailors, who wear lacquered wide-brim flat hats and piratical hairdrss, "pigtail" style.

Council Action

The vote at the Council meeting tonight is legal notification to owners of property adjacent to the old Derby House that by eminent domain the city is taking over the land for presentation to the Federal Government as a national park and memorial to the sailors of Salem. This vote will complete plans of more than two years to restore the wharf to its original state.

The "land taking" is basis for what will be approximately a five-acre park, including historic Derby House and the Customs House where Nataniel Hawthorne was surveyor of the port at a period when his fortunes were at low ebb and when novel writing was an unprofitable calling.

Legal Arrangements

Actually, the taking involves some 20 buildings on 15 parcels of land, in all comprising 2.8 acres. Owners have been notified by the city law department, and there remain only the vote tonight, then "entering," or the physical taking of the properties, and finally razing of such buildings as will set the scene for transfer of title to the Federal Government.

One of the buildings which will not be torn down is an old-fashioned counting-house near Derby House. This formerly stood on the long wharf, and it is understood that the National Park Service plans to remove it to its former location.

New England is rich in treasures of the past which are lodestone each year to thousands of summer visitors. The Salem park, when completed, will be such a shrine. It will stand as monument to much co-operative planning on the part of civic-minded individuals and organizations.

Payment of Damages

The City Council passed an order last week appropriating $94,826 to pay for damage involved in taking the necessary properties by eminent domain. The Legislature has passed an act providing for State co-operation in the undertaking up to $50,000.

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities was one of the first to lend support in voting to turn over Derby House to the Government "without consideration" in order that the triple monument—the house, the old wharf and the Custom House—to America's merchant marine might be complete. There still remains $1800 to be paid to clear the mortgage on this property, an officer of the society said today.

This house is one of the finest examples of the architecture of its period. It holds not only an authentic architectural flavor but a treasury of association with Salem's ships of China and East India trading days.

Exchange of Goods

Capt. Richard Derby, merchant and trader, who built up one of the early American fortunes and became owner of a fleet of ships exchanging New England products for the wares of the West Indies and of the Spanish Peninsula, built his house well. Hand-hewn timbers, carved mantelpieces, staircase with its mahogany rail have stood the passage of the years and are the admiration of antiquarians. In the day when Salem's commercial prosperity was at its height, the house was the center of a socially lustrous circle. Here Captain Derby's son, Elias Hasket Derby, was born.

Capt. Richard Derby's Quero, under Capt. John Derby, was chosen to carry affidavits from the Provincial Congress that the Lexington and Concord skirmishes were provoked

New England in Review

With the regions historic businesses booming, with labor counting new gains, with Harvard's tercentenary focusing educational attention on New England, and with many other achievements in contemporary living recorded during 1936, The Christian Science Monitor will publish a brief review of the year's progress in the local area.

This will appear in the Boston and New England section tomorrow.

Boston City Council Called Inconsistent in Appointment Of Nonresident to $5500 Job

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Boston's City Council, at its meeting Monday when it selected Robert E. Green of Somerville to be clerk of committees, a permanent job at an annual salary of $5500, aroused comments of inconsistency.

In past administrations, when the Mayor has found it propitious to appoint to a municipal position an individual who resides outside the city limits, the City Council has been loud in its criticism. Such a step by the Mayor invariably precipitates a series of "hot" speeches in the Council.

"The very idea," the councilors would say, "of appointing someone to a city position who lives in some other town and does not pay a cent through taxes to Boston in return. It is a disgrace to our municipality when its own citizens are not appointed to run the city government. It is wholly unfair to the voters, and I for one (and here the voice customarily reaches a crescendo), propose to stop it here and now."

Two Positions

Seldom do appointments as lucrative as Monday's come before the city council, for that body controls only two positions with high pay, the clerk of committees and the city messenger.

Nevertheless, the council, without hesitation, appointed as clerk a resident of Somerville, who does not pay taxes in Boston. Mayor Mansfield took no active interest in the appointment, nor did he protest this selection of a non-resident. Very likely he made a note of the council's action, however, for protection if, in the future, he might also appoint an out-of-Boston resident to a city office.

Just before the vote was taken, Councilor Robert G. Wilson asked the council to postpone the choice for two weeks so that the council could revise the duties and reduce the salaries of both the city messenger and the clerk of committees.

Emphasizing the need for economy in the city government, Councilor Wilson urged the reduction of the clerkship salary, saying bluntly that the position is "now grossly overpaid, as all of us know, and as some of us are frank enough to admit."

No sooner had Mr. Wilson been seated, however, than the council, at the instigation of Councilor James J. Mellen and by the prodding of Councilor John F. Dowd, elected Mr. Green, brother of Thomas H. Green, state commissioner of civil service, to the clerkship without debate on the question of salary reduction.

It was only two weeks ago that the council, for the fifth time, defeated Mayor Mansfield's order for consolidation of 10 city departments into a large public works department, for the sake of economy.

At that time the council passed another order for an investigation by its own members of possibilities for consolidation as suggested by the mayor's plan. And as this rule was passed the council, almost to a man, expressed a sincere wish to find some way to institute economy measures for the city. R. J. S.

Presidents' Club To Hold Meeting

"We Look at the World" will be the keynote of the program of The Presidents' Club on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 p. m., in the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, the president, will preside.

Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler will speak on "America at Peace Through Neutrality." Dr. Brewer Eddy, who has been a feast-guest of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and also has attended a feast given by the Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, will speak of "Affairs in China." Dr. William Trufant Foster, a member of the State Planning Board of Massachusetts and a director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, will discuss "The Citizen and the State."

Charter members will be the honored guests of the club. Following the program Mrs. Joseph E. Studley and her hospitality committee will serve tea.

Last Moment for Plates

By a Staff Photographer — At Office of Registrar of Motor Vehicles

Behind the Microphone

A new group, though with a familiar ring to old-time Boston music lovers—a string quartet organized from the ranks of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—will be heard over Station WNAC, Boston, and the Yankee Network, Thursday, Dec. 31, at 1:45 p. m. The program is one of a tri-weekly series on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:45 p. m. The group is known as the Josef Zimbler String Quartet.

The Kneisel Quartet, previously well-known group from the Boston Symphony, was disbanded in 1917 so that Frank Kneisel, its leader, could have more time for teaching.

♪ ♪ ♪

As a "preview" of the dramatic action of the radiocast operas, NBC is going to present dramatizations of the great operas, beginning tonight at 10:30 p. m., over WBZ. Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," which is to be given on Saturday, Jan. 2, by the Metropolitan Opera, is to be dramatized with little or no music of the opera as background. NBC players will take all roles.

♪ ♪ ♪

With Fannie Brice absent on a road tour of the "Ziegfeld Follies," the entire cast of the "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round" show will be substituted in the "Revue de Paree" period tonight, WBZ, at 8 p. m. Beatrice Lillie, whose humor has not been heard much this radio season, will take part next week in one of the substitute periods.

♪ ♪ ♪

Carlo Edwards, who for 15 years has been stage director at the Metropolitan Opera, aids this year backstage in the opera productions for radio. He is also producer of "Professional Parade," radio's revival of vaudeville, heard tonight at 9 p. m. over WBZ.

Mr. Edwards, one of the few Americans to win a scholarship at the Royal Conservatory in Milan and also to conduct grand opera in Italy, was personal representative for Gatti-Casazza on the "Met" stage. His musical experience included conductorship of the Tulsa, Okla., Symphony Orchestra, conductor in the Keith and Orpheum vaudeville circuits and musical comedy.

♪ ♪ ♪

The following programs may be of interest on Friday, Jan. 1:

"What the Stump Has Done for Social Progress," NBC-Red network, 12:45 p. m., address by Harold Butler, director of the International Labor office, from Geneva, Switzerland. Tune WEAF.

Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, WEEI, 2:45 p. m., with José Iturbi, piano soloist. Program: Liszt Concerto No. 1 in E flat, by soloist and orchestra; Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture and Fifth Symphony; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol."

Sugar Bowl Football Game, WBZ, 2:15 p. m., from New Orleans, between Louisiana State and Santa Clara.

Rose Bowl Football Game, WBZ, 4:30 p. m., from Pasadena, Calif., between universities of Pittsburgh and Washington.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano, WNAC, 8 p. m., with quartet and orchestra. Popular ballad, light opera and classical program.

Hal Kemp's Orchestra, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., in new series with Kay Thompson and Rhythm Singers, replacing Kostelanetz group.

"Universal Rhythm," WBZ, 9 p. m., new series replacing Waring unit, offering 43-piece orchestra, vocal group and soloists in specially arranged popular music.

"Hollywood Hotel," WEEI, 9 p. m., with preview of "Career Woman," with Claire Trevor, Michael Whalen and Isabel Jewell, principals; also regular program by Dick Powell, soloists and orchestra.

"Twin Stars," WBZ, 9:30 p. m., in new series with Victor Moore and Helen Broderick, comedians, with Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

Philadelphia Orchestra, WEEI, 10 p. m., Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Tom K. Smith, banking official, speaker. Program: MacDonald's "Rhumba" Symphony; Albeniz-Arbos's "Festival at Seville"; Ippolitov-Ivanoff's "In a Mountain Village" and "March of the Sirdar."

"Court of Honor," WBZ, 10 p. m., offering Richard Himber's smooth rhythms and Hildegarde, singing star. A. D. H.

Philosophers

(Continued from Page 9)

ture of the truly good man," Professor Brown continued, "we may say that the man whom an otherwise efficient society must produce if it is not to fail through moral disintegration, must have three traits which can be enumerated as essential to his character.

"They are, the disposition to speak the truth; its equivalent in action, conscientiousness in fulfilling agreements; and regard for the welfare of others."

Philosopphers, entrusted with teaching and with setting ethical standards in the schools, were reminded of their responsibility to foster concepts of success which will lead to social, rather than anti-social, conduct. The economic rewards of right-doing must be made attractive to help offset criminal and other wrong tendencies.

Whitehead Honored

At a meeting held in honor of the British mathematician and philosopher, Prof. Alfred North Whitehead, retiring from the Harvard faculty this year, Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University said that Dr. Whitehead had taken philosophy out of "dead ends."

The three-day session ends this afternoon with several technical papers and the election of officers.

Cunningham Elected

G. W. Cunningham of Cornell University was elected president of the eastern division of the American Philosophical Society.

Other officers elected are David W. Prall of Harvard, vice-president; Cornelius Kruse, Wesleyan, secretary; and executive committee members, A. G. A. Balz, University of Virginia; Robert Scoon, Princeton; and J. M. Warbeke, Mount Holyoke.

Princeton was chosen for next year's meeting place.

Derby

(Continued from Page 9)

by British troops. The vessel arrived in England with this news two weeks in advance of the ship carrying the British general's official dispatches!

News of Peace

Capt. John Derby, at the close of the war in 1783 brought home from Paris in the Astrea the word of peace.

As the number of fast ships warping alongside the wharf increased, Capt. Richard gradually relinquished the active management of this venture to his son, Elias, who increased the already high family tradition for daring by adding privateers to his fleet.

His Light Horse weighed anchor in Salem harbor in 1784 with a cargo of sugar for St. Petersburg and was the first vessel to carry the Stars and Stripes into the Baltic. Two years later, his Grand Turk rounded the Cape of Good Hope and was the first American ship to call at Canton, China.

These achievements found equally stirring duplication in similar feats by ships under the Derby flag. Their comings and goings from "the wharf" marked fete day in the town. At the mansion, news of distant ports was shared with the master's neighbors, the Crowninshields, the Pickmans and the Saltonstalls.

Story of America

In the plan for a national historic site, to be maintained and operated through the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, the Federal Government desires to preserve the area as a link in the nation-wide chain of shrines which tell the story of America. Title to the wharf property was acquired years ago by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway. When plans for a park were matured, money was raised by public subscription. The land was purchased, and so was made ready for transfer to the federal authorities.

Last Registration Day for Cars Draws Crowd to Registry

There is one day left to drive your automobile if you have not registered the car for 1937. If you have, you can drive up to noon on New Year's Day, before putting on the new plates.

This annually perplexing question was cleared up today by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, who has authorized his inspectors to strictly enforce the law this year on new registrations. Frequently, he said, he finds motorists who think that the noon ruling on New Year's Day applies to all motorists, which is a mistake that the registry will penalize more severely this season than ever before because of the recurring violations.

The idea is that the motorist who has not registered his car for 1937 and is planning to put it up for the winter, must stop driving the car at midnight, the night before New Year's Day. The motorist who has his new plates need not put them on until noon on New Year's. And if the motorist has already registered his car for 1937 but does not intend to put on the plates until some time later, he can drive until noon on the holiday.

The registrar's other concern at this time is to keep up with registrations which are the heaviest in the history of the registry. There is a possibility, he said, that the 1937 passenger registration will pass the 1,000,000 mark for the first time.

Vermont Security Law Approved By Regional Director

Vermont's unemployment compensation law, enacted last week by the special legislative session, has been approved by the Social Security Board, it was announced today by John Pearson, New England regional director.

The Green Mountain State thus becomes the sixth in New England to receive such approval. As a result, all employers in this section who employ eight or more persons in occupations covered by the act will be credited for all payments to their State unemployment compensation funds. This credit will extend up to 90 per cent of the federal tax.

The Vermont law covers employers of eight or more persons. The employer contribution is at the rate of .9 per cent of pay roll for 1936, 1.8 per cent for 1937, and 2.7 per cent for 1938. It is estimated that the fund made available by these 1936 taxes will approach $400,000.

This amount, together with contributions by employers during subsequent years, will be available for the insurance of workers against loss of income during continuing periods of involuntary unemployment. Benefits are first payable in 1938.

In New Hampshire and Rhode Island employers of four or more persons are covered by unemployment compensation laws, in Connecticut, five or more, and in Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont, eight or more.

Jenks' Victory Certified By Gov. Bridges

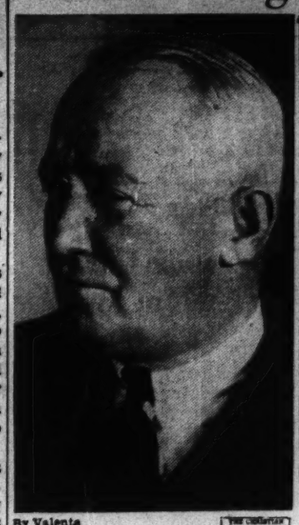
CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 30 (AP)—Governor Bridges signed a certificate of election as representative from the first congressional district for Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester, a Republican, a few minutes after noon today.

The result had been in dispute since election day and has resulted in two recounts and two rulings by the ballot law commission.

Mr. Jenks was the winner in the first tabulation over Alphonse Roy (D). A recount showed a tie vote, and a subsequent ruling gave Mr. Roy the election by 17 votes.

After the second recount the ballot law commission, ruling on disputed ballots, decided Mr. Jenks was elected by 10 votes.

What's Going On in the Arts



By Valenta

George M. Cohan

To Appear Monday Evening at the Plymouth in the New Comedy, "Fulton of Oak Falls"

Fogg Art Museum

At the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, are being shown Chinese paintings of the eighth and ninth centuries, the era which is known as T'ang. Included are colored drawings, fragments of fresco and pieces of sculpture. Inasmuch as material of this epoch is rare, any original pieces accessible are valued highly.

The drawings, we are told, served as ex-voto pictures or pilgrim souvenirs, and some serve as illustrations of texts. In 1918 Sir Aurel Stein discovered in a grotto a walled-up vault from which priests world extract, through a small opening, whatever rolls they could reach. A great deal of treasure was brought to light, most of which went to London and Paris. The Fogg pictures come from the same source. The frescoes were brought back by Langdon Warner, keeper of the Oriental department at Fogg.

The print room at the Fogg Museum boasts an important acquisition in a portrait etching by Rembrandt, signed, and dated 1641. It is a depiction of Cornelis C. Anslo, a theological writer and preacher who sat for several portrayals by Rembrandt. D. A.

Hurley Gets Judgeship

(Continued From Page 9)

Miss Grace R. Bostwick, assistant clerk of the Newton district court, who late yesterday testified regarding the judge's alleged physical disabilities prior to the illness which has prevented his court service since last January.

Neither Judge Bacon nor Judge Fisher appeared yesterday at the State House, although attaches in the Governor's office said they had been notified by registered letter to appear. Most observers believe the judges will not appear today.

Meanwhile, preparations, it is understood, are being made to seek in the Massachusetts Supreme Court injunctions against the council's confirmation of the successors of Judges Bacon and Fisher should the latter be removed by Governor Curley and the council.

Regarding the rumored resignation of Judge James Henry Sisk of Lynn, the Governor said he expected it yesterday, but it did not arrive.

The Judge's family insist he will not resign, while several of his associates have informed the Governor the resignation will be forthcoming today.

Councilors William G. Hennessey and James J. Brennan have been slated for tax appeal board appointments, one to succeed Mr. Webber and the other to succeed John D. Wright, whose term has expired.

Their votes, in many cases, have aided the Governor. Thus the Governor is being pressed to reward them.

In regard to Judges Bacon and Fisher it is believed the Governor will sometime today attempt to force through removal orders. If Councilors Hennessey and Brennan are assured of state employment, observers believe, such an order will be adopted in connection with Judge Bacon inasmuch as the Democrats maintain a 6 to 3 majority in the Council. In the last few days it has become a 6 to 2 majority, with Republican Councilor Winfield A. Schuster absent.

However, even the Governor is of the opinion he may experience difficulty in removing Judge Fisher, who is sitting regularly. The only basis for removal is that the Governor and Council disagree with some of his decisions.

Yesterday's Council session was four hours late, with the Governor busy until 4 p. m. seeing political followers.

For two hours the judges situation and the nomination of Silas F. Taylor, Roxbury druggist, to succeed Matthew W. Bullock as member of the State Parole Board. Several members of the Negro race, of which Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bullock are members, appeared before the Council to favor or attack Mr. Taylor's nomination.

Councilors Frank A. Brooks, Republican, and Daniel H. Coakley, Democrat, once again continued their word feud, when Councilor Brooks, former chairman of the parole board, endeavored to force Mr. Taylor to admit he had been arrested 10 or 12 times for violating the liquor laws.

Councilor Coakley objected by saying he "did not propose to see the appointee insulted."

"I am going to find out if this man has been arrested," Mr. Brooks continued. "You aren't running things here, so sit down and keep quiet."

When Councilor Coakley again interrupted, the Governor was forced to rap for order.

During the hearing Julian D. Rainey, unsuccessful candidate for a judicial position, said he was counsel for Mr. Taylor on all the liquor cases and each one had resulted in "not guilty" decisions.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

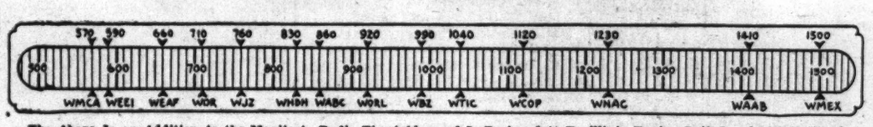
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Merchant	Jan. 2	Plymouth Jan. 11	Jan. 1, 8:00 pm	Jan. 2, 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "Blues Flames"; quartet	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; talk	'Old Homestead"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; Sports Review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	"Melody Time"; variety	Jackie Duggan; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Salute to Ranny Weeks	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; guests	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye" sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30 'Goose Creek Parson'; sketch	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Beake Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"		"The Band Parade"
8:00 Cavalcade of America; dramatic sketch; orchestra	Rachel Carlay; Pierre LeKrun; male quartet; orchestra	"One Man's Family"; drama, from San Francisco	Ray Starita's Orchestra
8:15			Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:30 George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Ethel Barrymore in "The	Serenade; Wayne King and	Will Osborne's Orchestra
8:45 Henry King's Orchestra	High Road," sketch	his orchestra; soloists	Will Osborne's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	"Professional Parade"; variety	"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	program by unemployed pro-	Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Dinner speakers
9:30 "Come On, Let's Sing";	fessionals; Fred Niblo,	Players; amateurs; Peter	"Alt Wien"; music of old
9:45 studio chorus recital	master of ceremonies; orch.	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Vienna; orchestra
10:00 "Gang Busters"; network	WBZA Players		Don Lee Network Salute to
10:15 dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists;	Mutual; Conrad Nagel,
10:30 Musical program	"Tales of Opera"; dramatiza-	quartet; orchestra	master of ceremonies; David
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	tion of Wagner's "Tristan"	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Broekman's Orchestra; Glee
11:00 Ridecut's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Talk, Dr. Fern de eos Rios	Choir; Nadine Conner, so-
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Ink Spots"; quartet	Yankee News Service	prano
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Bob McCrew's Orchestra	Central Salute to Mutual
		Earl Hines's Orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

1:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Man in the Street" on "New Year's Resolutions."

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; concert orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Fashion Show; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:58 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Big Ben striking midnight from London.

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National, Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists; sketch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; guest soloists; Command Appearance; orch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), New Year's Eve Concert; orchestra, Nat Shilkret, conductor.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt"; amateur song-writing contest.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; Helen Jepson; Rose Graham; Molasses and January; choir; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Headlines of 1936"; dramatizations of ten outstanding news stories of 1936.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony orchestra, Leon Barain, conductor.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), New Year's Eve in Buenos Aires.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; variety program; soloists; organ; choir; sketch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; chorus; Pat O'Brien; Foursome Quartet; Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.

11:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), New Year's Eve Dancing Party.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), WNAC (WEAF — National), "America Dances"; dance music relays from New York to Hawaii.

Friday's Features

New Year's Day

All radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be omitted on Friday, Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Broadway Varieties; Oscar Shaw; soloist; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), 1936 in Review; Mutual feature with commentators and concert orchestra.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), André Kostelanetz Orchestra; Rhythm Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Within the British Empire."

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Court of Honor"; Shep Fields's Orchestra; guest radio soloists.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings"; Alfred Wallenstein and concert orchestra.

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Page & Shaw

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Business and Industry

Increase of 50 Per Cent in Rubber Prices in Two Months

Commerce and Finance

Market for Wool Is Strong; Prices Reach New Peaks

Weekly Wool Review

Surging upward slowly but surely the market for raw wool is closing the year in a strong position as far as values are concerned. New peaks are being reached with almost every sale. Stocks of domestic wool in the Boston market are well nigh exhausted and in fact about all wools on spot command a premium.

The usual dullness at this time of year is absent, although the volume of buying is not heavy. Interest is shown in fine and half blood domestic wools and sellers are asking close to $1.05 a pound, scoured basis, for average to good French combing length fine territory wools in original bags.

A heavy flow of wool from overseas is already showing up at Boston, with congestion at some of the ocean terminals. The State-owned Commonwealth Pier in South Boston—virtually barren of cargo because of the cessation of activity of intercoastal boats due to the strike—has been "taken over" for incoming wool cargoes until the resumption of Pacific Coast steamers require its use for normal purposes again.

Strikes Affect Shipments

Seamen's strikes have not only tied up considerable wool due to be shipped to Boston weeks ago, but they have resulted in routing more wool direct to Boston from Australia and New Zealand than is usual, instead of sending it to the Pacific Coast, for trans-shipment to Boston by the water route.

Strength in wool is not confined to this country, however, but is found in world markets as well. American wool is selling above the import parity just now. Sales in New Zealand have been at firm to higher prices, with Japan the chief buyer, followed by England, the Continent and America.

In Boston the available supply of medium wools is exceptionally restricted and prices are unusually close to the quotations for fine wools. Half blood combing wools are held for $1.05 although that same figure is the prevailing price for fine territory wools. Pulled wools are especially strong, stimulated by Government contracts, for which bids have been and are about to be asked.

Symbolic of the rise in goods prices is the offer of one of the largest wool goods manufacturers to supply all wool worsted serge of 18-ounce weight to the Government. The company asked a price that was virtually 40 per cent higher than the same firm asked for the same goods early this year.

Otherwise, the market for goods is somewhat quieter, in harmony with the usual holiday period. Yet business is ahead of production. A significant result of the flourishing demand for goods is the fact that the usual shutdown of mills of three to six days has not been made this year, closing only for one day last week and one this week.

Wage Situation Looms

Meantime the wage situation is attracting wide attention. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers is making a survey of the wool textile industry in an effort to determine the effect of the new scale of wages. Records in one large wool manufacturing center show that the latest wage increase restores the high pre-depression levels of 1929. This is more significant because the average work week in 1929 consisted of 48 hours while at present the week is limited to 40 hours and the cost of living is now about 15 per cent less than in 1929, the Association reports.

Mohair is quiet, evidently because supplies are very short. Asking prices are firm and close to 70 cents a pound.

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Bull Market in Rubber Cuts Stocks, Sends Prices Soaring

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Most outstanding among the commodities involved in the current spectacular bull market is rubber. At yesterday's level of 23½ cents rubber is up 7 cents a pound, or nearly 50 per cent, in two months. This increase has survived an increase in the allowable output, announced by the International Rubber Regulation Committee, from 65 per cent of base quota for the final half of this year, to 75 per cent for the first quarter of 1937 and 80 per cent for the second quarter. And some observers are predicting that rubber is currently in a runaway market, from which it cannot be restrained by any further quota increases to be decided upon by the I. R. R. C.

The present quota agreement in rubber, the latest of a whole series of such agreements, went into effect in the middle of 1934. A base quota was established which with minor modifications now equals about 1,250,000 tons per year, a substantially higher figure than the world has ever consumed. Allowable exports were limited to 90 per cent of this figure, subsequently choked down to a low of 60 per cent for the first half of 1936.

Price Held Down

The effect of this restriction on the price of rubber took some time in appearing, but when it came, in the fall of 1935, it whirled the price from 11½ cents up to 16 cents last spring. The increase in the quota for the second half of 1936 to 70 per cent, together with the general quiescence in commodity prices during the late spring and early summer, combined to keep rubber at about 16 cents until October. It did not share in the active commodity market of last August, in which the metals starred.

Meantime consumption of rubber, particularly in the United States, increased "by leaps and bounds." We used more rubber in 1935 than in 1929, and as 1936 wore on American rubber consumption showed a rising increase over 1935 with monthly totals running around 50,000 tons, a figure never reached in this country before the depression except in one single month of 1929. In the 1920's our consumption averaged around 35,000 tons a month.

Principal reason for the increase is the revival of automobile production, with a very large increase in the amount of rubber going into automobiles. Motor manufacturers only put 400,000 tons of rubber into the 5,600,000 cars they produced in 1929, and they will put this amount in the 4,000,000 cars they will produce in 1936. Henry Ford's rear-end engine, just patented, for example, will float on rubber. Total United States consumption is now expected to reach about 580,000 tons.

U. S. Use Leaps Ahead

Non-American consumption lagged during the first half of 1936, but accelerated during the second half until it is expected to nearly equal the 1935 total of 450,000 tons. Thus the world consumption of rubber this year will be very close to 1,000,000 tons, probably a shade over.

Although automobile production here is expected to slow down slightly during the first two months of 1937, since manufacturers turned out nearly a million cars in November and December, there seems good reason to expect that both American and European consumption of rubber will be larger in 1937 than the record consumption of 1936. An estimated current in the trade is 1,080,000 tons for 1937.

As against this predicted consumption, even the quota increases voted by the International Rubber Regulation Committee on Dec. 15 are now expected to be insufficient. An 80 per cent quota for the full year would permit export of about 1,000,000 tons, and non-quota sources, including wild rubber from Brazil, the Congo, etc., might bring this up to 1,050,000 tons. But the quota for the first quarter has been set at only 75 per cent, and it is not at all certain that this can be reached, for physical reasons.

Drop in World Stocks

Production in 1936, under the 60 per cent quota for the first half and 70 per cent for the second half, is expected to reach less than 850,000 tons, after allowance for all production outside the I. R. R. C. (The present restriction agreement is estimated to include about 97 per cent of the world's tame rubber output, an unprecedentedly high proportion.) Hence there will probably be a reduction in world stocks during 1936 of about 150,000 tons, or from about 650,000 tons down to about 500,000 tons. Figured in terms of consumption this shrinkage is even more impressive. At the beginning of 1936 world stocks equaled about 8½ months' supply at the existing rate of consumption. At present they equal about six months' supply.

American rubber inventories have shrunk even more sharply in relation to consumption. At the beginning of 1936 they were equal to about six months' needs and now they are equal to about four months.

There is doubt in the trade as to whether the rubber-producing countries can increase their exports as rapidly as the new quota permits. The all-time record in rubber production was only 860,000 tons a year. It takes a long time for rubber plantations to be set out, and in recent years, while the price of rubber has been depressed, the growth of plantations has been checked. The 100 per cent base quota is said to be a fanciful figure; some say that if the quota was expanded to 100 per cent, not more than 85 per cent could be realized for at least a year or more.

Big Price Variability

Another important factor is the reaction of the native growers of the Dutch East Indies to the increased prices. For some years the Dutch Government has, in the effort to keep down native production under the control agreement, imposed a cruelly large export duty on native rubber. As the price rises, the duty is increased so that the native has been getting only about 2½ cents a pound for his rubber though it has been bringing 16-20 cents in world markets. Early in December the Dutch government reversed this policy, and lowered the duty from 59 to 57 guilders per 100 kilograms as the price rose—an action which was taken by the market here as a tip on the action later taken by the I. R. R. C. on the 15th in expanding quotas for 1937.

However, there are many bulls on rubber who doubt whether allowing the East Indian native a larger return on his rubber will lead him to increase his output.

For 20 years or more rubber has been perhaps the most fickle in price of all commodities. The current price of 23½ cents compares with a low of 2½ cents in 1932, and a high of $1.23 in 1934. The imposition of control schemes does not seem to have mitigated, but has perhaps even exaggerated this price variability. Time and again since the war the price of rubber has either doubled, or fallen by half, within the space of a few months.

Trading in rubber futures at present is at record proportions in New York. While a few months ago daily trading frequently did not reach 500 tons, Monday's market showed sales of 7010 tons.

Steel Operations New Quarter Seen At About 80 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel mills will enter the coming year with large backlogs, sufficient in some instances to carry through the first quarter at undiminished operating rates despite the fact that the heavy buying of the past several weeks has subsided, due to the withdrawal of fourth quarter price protection, declares the Iron Age.

"Unfilled orders for sheets are in record-breaking volume," says the review, "with new sales at the higher quotations being freely made for March delivery. One large sheet producer has withdrawn from the market for first quarter at any price.

"New steel bookings in the past week were heaviest in bars, plates and shapes required for identified construction projects, including railroad equipment, on which the mills place a Dec. 31 deadline. Contractors who have secured protection at the old prices will be required to enter into definite contracts prior to Jan. 31, with specifications to be completed by March 31. This means that considerable of such business will appear in second quarter rolling schedules.

"Steel ingot production for this week is estimated at 79½ per cent, indicating full recovery from the Christmas holidays, which caused some facilities to shut down Saturday as well as Friday. There will be no interruption this week because of New Year's Day.

"Barring labor disturbances in the automobile industry, which already have caused some hold-ups of steel shipments, there is every reason to expect that the steel industry will operate ingot producing facilities at very close to 80 per cent through the new quarter. The fact that demand upon bessemer producing capacity is not as heavy as upon open-hearth capacity is one reason why operations do not go higher under existing pressure for steel, but a more important factor is the continued shortage of coke and pig iron.

"Rising prices for steel scrap are again forcing steel plants to resort to the greatest possible use of pig iron, but there is a limitation to such procedure owing to insufficient blast furnace capacity at some points and the possibility that some furnaces now active may have to be blown out for relining."

Sears-Roebuck Cuts Prices in Catalog

CHICAGO (AP)—The Sears Roebuck & Co., midwinter salesbook mailed last week showed price reductions averaging 9.93 per cent under the fall and winter general catalog released in July and August, and 2.95 per cent under the 1936 midwinter prices issued a year ago.

Asserting commodity prices on most lines of merchandise have showed steady advances, General R. E. Wood, president, said the "price reduction in our flyer are hence not justified by current trends.

"They do not reflect current market trends. They merely follow an old-established policy of offering merchandise at sale prices for a limited time to stimulate buying during an off season period."

Electrol Sales Up Sharply

NEW YORK—Electrol, Inc., manufacturers of oil heating and air conditioning units, report sales for the first 23 days of December up 139 per cent over sales for the entire month last year.

Italy Still Sees Trade Hampered By Restrictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Various measures have brought Italy once more into close touch with the general economic situation from which she had stood somewhat apart during the past year.

They include alignment of the lira, accompanied by the removal of certain import duties and reduction of others, resumption of trade relations with the former sanctionist countries, stipulation of reciprocal trade agreements, and simplification of the measures regulating export trade.

This, in its turn, is reacting on her internal economy, on the price movement which, though strictly controlled, is necessarily affected by the notable rise on international markets, and on the stock exchange where an upward trend in variable income securities has made itself felt during the past few months.

Sees Trade Freedom Lacking

All this leads the business world to study international conditions closely, and while recognizing that the economic situation discloses certain fundamental improvements, the feeling here is that recovery in production and trade has not yet taken place on a scale justifying a marked movement on world markets based on the assumption that general and stable prosperity is now at hand.

To the optimistic views expressed in some quarters, Italian observers reply that the fundamental conditions for real world economic recovery—a return to freedom of trade with balanced budgets of international payments—are still lacking. In support of this opinion they point to all the many limitations, prohibitions and deviations of trade currents from normal channels and call attention to the fact that in spite of wishes expressed by the League of Nations and of much advertised statements by certain governments, nothing has yet been done to ease the situation of countries suffering from a lack of raw materials.

These materials, it is pointed out here, are still controlled, largely under monopoly conditions, by the favored "haves," who, moreover, by protecting their markets against foreign competition hinder the export trade of the "have-nots," thus depriving them of the possibility of procuring for themselves the wherewithal for purchasing their requirements. The American tariff, the Ottawa preferences still close large world areas to the trade of the "have-nots." Moreover, Italians say, the financial markets are still blocked and the free movement of capital is a thing of the past.

Italy Wary of Boom

And yet, in spite of these fundamental obstacles to world economic recovery, they note that the index numbers for industrial stocks have risen on the London market from 108 in September, 1935, to 170 in November, 1936; from 117 to 175 in New York, from 93 to 130 in Berlin, from 105 to 197 in Amsterdam, from 82 to 110 in Paris. Now it seems to Italian observers that while in some cases there is justification for the high dividends which stimulate this market boom, the justification is not general. They point out that costs and overhead are rising as well as prices, and that share quotations have already soared above their capitalization value.

The more prudent and conservative section of the business world looks askance at the suggestion, made in some quarters at home and abroad, favoring a revolution of balance sheets on the new gold basis, accompanied by an allotment of free shares which would inevitably entail the over-watering of the stock. They urge the need of building up depleted reserves and of bringing industrial equipment into line with the latest technical requirements.

In view of all these considerations the prevailing opinion here is that there is distinct danger in the tendency to overstress the symptoms of improvement, using them as the justification for speculative booms. Councils of prudence have been accompanied by a note of warning which the Italian financial market has not been slow to heed.

Consolidating Position

The fluctuations noted on the stock exchange in the first few days following the new alignment of the lira have subsided, and though there is a moderate upward trend in the case of variable income securities while government stocks and debentures have lost a little ground, the movement either way is of modest proportions.

Indeed, Italian joint stock companies well realize that the present is no time for speculative booms but one which calls for the careful husbanding of all available resources now needed to consolidate the position of the industries for the upholding and development of the Empire.

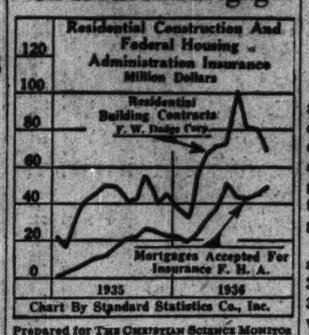
This new fact of the Empire is, indeed, the outstanding feature of the economic situation which has arisen in Italy. Speaking before a vast multitude in Milan on Nov. 1, Signor Mussolini proclaimed the "imperious duty" which lies before that great industrial center called on to place itself "in the vanguard for the development of the Empire so as to make it, in the shortest possible lapse of time, a source of prosperity, power and glory for the country." There can hardly be any doubt that the Duce's orders in this matter will be carried out with the same prompt and enthusiastic obedience with which the nation responded to his orders for the military occupation of Ethiopia.

Aid From Colonies

Thus in pursuing the aim proclaimed by the Fascist Grand Council at its November session of securing for the nation the greatest possible degree of economic independence, Italy now counts not only on her own rather meagre national resources, but also on the progressive developments of the vast territories over which she now exercises sovereignty. They will be able to supply much of what she now lacks, and at the same time they are already helping to solve one of Italy's major problems, that of absorbing the surplus labor which used to find an outlet in overseas emigration.

Thousands of workers sailed during October and November for East Africa and the number now engaged on the great task of opening roads, building bridges, and rebuilding the capital, approaches 50,000 and before long will exceed it. The remittances from these new emigrants are already bringing considerable sums into the country which circulate more especially in the village and country districts. In October the sums thus received by the families of the pioneers amounted to 116 million lire, and the total received from January, 1935, stands at nearly 700 million lire, exclusive of the sums brought back personally by the men who return home at the expiration of their contract.

FHA Handling More Of House Mortgages



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As shown by the accompanying chart, the ratio of mortgages handled by the FHA to the total of new residential building projects has been steadily increasing. Assuming favorable legislative action, this trend should continue, at least for the time being.

Of greater significance is the possibility that a growing proportion of mortgages insured will represent loans for the erection of new homes. Thus, the percentage of new construction accounted for by FHA insured mortgages in 1937 may be substantially higher than that for 1936.

Ohio Edison Company $26,834,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of $26,834,000 of first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds due Jan. 1, 1972, of the Ohio Edison Co. is being offered today by a syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. This marks the final step in the refunding program of the company.

The bonds will be priced at 103 and accrued interest, to yield about 3.60 per cent to maturity, and about 3.58 per cent to the first date at which they are callable at par, or July 2, 1967.

Net proceeds from the sale of these bonds, estimated at $26,976,135, after deducting expenses and treasury funds estimated at $1,200,000 will be used by the company to redeem on Feb. 1 $26,834,500 of its first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due in 1960 at 105. This redemption will require $28,176,225.

Other members of the underwriting and offering group are Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co., the First Boston Corporation, the Lee Higginson Corporation, E. W. Clark & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers, Eastman, Dillon & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Mellon Securities Corporation, Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; W. E. Hutton & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Underwriting commissions on this issue are $536,680, or 2 per cent of the face amount offered.

Upon the completion of this financing Ohio Edison will have an outstanding funded debt aggregating $70,797,000, consisting of the present offering, an issue of $43,963,000 of 4 per cent bonds, due 1965, issued under the same mortgage in November, 1935, at 100½. Annual interest charges on this funded debt will be $2,764,795. Net income, after interest and other charges, for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1936, amounted to $3,218,686.

Intensive World Trade Still Vital Need, Says Netherlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Extension of international trade, improvement of political relations between nations and less government measures curbing private enterprise, are needed for a complete return of prosperity, Dr. F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, told a meeting at Groningen of the Netherlands Society for Industry and Trade recently.

World Trade Necessary

"International economic conditions are still not quite satisfactory," Dr. van Vlissingen told his audience. "Unemployment is still high. This proves that the international distribution of work is far from efficient. Therefore the question may arise: Is an intensive world trade as necessary as before the World War?

The researches carried on by the experts of the International Chamber of Commerce and by the Carnegie Endowment have led to the conclusion that there is no reason whatsoever to suppose that the enormous advantage of the system of intensive international economic relations existent in the period before the war resulted from circumstances which would no longer exist today.

"Active trade policy is still being advocated," Dr. van Vlissingen pointed out, "but now what does this exactly mean? Trade is always active and trade policy must be so likewise. But this activity should never aim at attaining advantages at the expense of somebody else. Delusions in the economic sphere have come into existence, which gradually threaten to have a disastrous influence on the prosperity of our national economy."

Wants Stable Currencies

Indicating in outline what should be done about it to clear the road for new prosperity, Dr. van Vlissingen said that while political confidence is being restored, those big creditor nations on whom rests the duty to revive world trade, should stabilize currencies and lead the world to prosperity. Furthermore a beginning should be made to adjust international debts so that the creditor state should receive goods and services in payment from the debtor state. The fundamental principle, he said, should be restored, by which goods and services must be accepted in payment of international obligations.

"The chances of success, doubted by many, are not so small," Dr. van Vlissingen declared. "Taught by the sad experience of autarchy, many are now looking in a different direction. The mentality of the United States has changed too.

"The United States is now deliberately striving for an extension of international trade. Although only the very first steps in this direction have been taken, imports of the United States in the first six months of 1936 from all countries have increased by 13 per cent. This justifies optimism," Dr. van Vlissingen concluded.

Int'l Shoe Increases Its Wages About 5 Per Cent

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The International Shoe Company announced it was making "adjustments" in the day rate and piece rate of work in its plants which would bring an average 5 per cent increase in wages to about 25,000 employees.

The new scale will be effective Jan. 1.

Company officials did not estimate the average increase in dollars and cents or make public the present scales.

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YEAR-END ... *Inventory Time*

IT is sound business practice for an individual to take inventory of his estate at the year-end. The status of the many things that comprise and affect property may have changed during the past twelve months. What have these changes been? What do they mean to property owners? The answers to these questions will serve as a sound basis for future planning.

Review Your Will

A will can seldom be considered a final expression of one's wishes as long as the maker lives. Does your will fit conditions as they are today? Your family lawyer will tell you. He can also show you how to make any necessary changes.

Review Your Investments

Have changing conditions made it more difficult for you to invest your money safely and productively? This Company is fully qualified to care for your investments for you as Trustee, Agent or Custodian, at moderate cost.

Review Your Life Insurance

Life Insurance is an important factor in offsetting the increasing cost of estate settlement. Your life underwriter will be glad to review your present life insurance and help you determine the adequacy of its protection.

Review Your Taxes

New tax schedules on estates may necessitate adjustments in bequests you have made by will. It is advisable to determine without delay how your property will be affected by the higher inheritance tax schedules. Our officers specializing in taxation can help you do this.

A review of these matters may suggest that it would be to your advantage to use one or more of the fiduciary services of Old Colony Trust Company. You will find our officers always ready to confer with you at your convenience.

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Steels, Rails, Utilities, Coppers Lead Generally Strong Market

• Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Surmount Tax Selling And Make Good Gains

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The stock market today approached the new year at a rallying gallop that carried many issues up fractions to three or more points.

The list rode over a large amount of "cash" tax selling and, near the final hour, leaders were not far from their best levels of the day. The activity was about on par with that of Tuesday, transfers approximating 2,300,000 shares.

Steels and Rails Lead

Steels and rails were well out in front of the advance, but selected oils, coppers, utilities, and specialties were in the vanguard.

Although there was little change in the strike situation at parts plants which has been hindering turnout of new automobiles, the motors exhibited a much better tone than in the past several sessions.

Heavy offerings of stocks in the adjustment of accounts to establish profits or losses for income tax returns were absorbed with a minimum of unsettlement. "Regular" sales in this category ended yesterday owing to the three-day-delivery rule of the stock exchange.

Prominent on the upturn during most of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Ludlum, Superior, Chesapeake & Ohio, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, Seaboard Airline preferred, N. Y. Central, St. Paul preferred. Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Deere, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Consolidated Oil, Mid-Continent Petroleum, Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda, Inspiration, Miami, Howe Sound, American Can, Continental Can, General Electric, du Pont, Goodyear, Vanadium and North American.

Some Bonds Rise

Loans of speculative tinge continued to supply the major action in the bond market today.

In most cases the movements were upward, in response to a favorable tone in the stock list. U. S. Governments added a few new gains in quiet trading. Low yield corporate issues showed little change.

Low and medium-priced rails stirred a fairly active buying interest on the promise of normal increases in freight revenues sufficient to make up a considerable part of this year's emergency surcharge.

Higher prices were paid for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4s and 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, and Frisco 4½s.

Early advances of 1 to around 2 points were established by International Telephone 5s, Chesapeake Corporation 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s

Also in the list of gainers were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Studebaker 6s, Western Union 5s, Shell Union Oil 3½s, Goodyear 5s and International Paper 5s.

Moderate advances were registered in several of the foreign groups, including German 5½s, Brazilian 6½s, Buenos Aires 4⅛-⅜s, Canadian 4s and Cuban 5½s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—Activity and strength developed in late stock exchange dealings with the oil and industrial sections leading the upturn. Rubber issues were somewhat easier and mining stocks moved irregularly. Foreign bonds, home rails and transatlantic securities brought higher prices and gilt-edged shares held steady. Oils were purchased following higher prices for petroleum in Holland.

PARIS—Prices were mixed at the close of the bourse with coal and railroad shares in demand. Rentes finished with net gains of 15 to 45 centimes and Bank of France stock moved 70 francs higher. International issues advanced.

LIVERPOOL—Although the December option closed a penny higher on last minute covering, wheat futures turned generally easy today and finished around 1½d off, owing to yesterday's weakness in North American markets and clearing weather in the Argentine. Renewed fears of an early release of loan cotton, which caused scattered liquidation and hedging, was offset partially by some new buying and local covering in the cotton futures market today. Prices ended 1 to 2 points lower.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 30, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fisher	6⅝	5½	6	6⅝
8.00	Am Elevated	67½	67½	67½	66½
..	Am & Me pr pf	21	24½	21	24½
..	Am & Me A 1 pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
..	Am & Me C pf	10	10	10	9⅝
..	Am & Me st A pf	10½	10	10½	10¼
..	Am & Me st B pf	13½	13½	13½	13
..	Am & Me st pf	12	12	12	12
.65	Am Pers Prop	17	17	17	17½
..	Copper Range	12⅜	12	12⅜	12
..	Kerr Lon Co	86c	86c	86c	86c
..	Mass Gas & Fuel	6⅝	6½	6½	6
6.00	Mass Gas & F pf	86½	87½	86½	85½
5.50	Mass Gas&F pf pf	69½	69½	69½	67½
..	East Mass St Ry	2	2	2	2
..	East Mass st pf	50	50	50	50
6.00	Edison Elec	151	151½	151	150½
1.00	Fuller Co	..	..	..	..
2.00a	First Nat Stores	50½	50½	50½	50½
..	Isle Royale	61	60	61	61
..	Mass Util Assoc	2	2	2	..
1.50a	Mergenthaler	54	54	54	53½
..	Nat Rec A	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	136	134½	136	134½
..	North Butte	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
2.00a	Old Colony	23½	22	22½	21½
..	Quincy Min unpaid	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
..	Quincy Min paid	9	8½	9	9
.40b	Reece But H	25	25	25	25½
.60	Shawmut Assoc	14½	14½	14½	14½
1.00	Torrington	27	26½	27	26½
1.00	U S Tried Drill	27½	27½	27½	27
..	Unit Gas	18½	18½	18½	9⅞
2.50	Unit Shoe M	90	90	90	90
..	Utah M & S	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Warren Bros	11½	10½	11½	10

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Melville Shoe Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Melville Shoe Corp., operating retail shoe stores throughout the country, reported for the four weeks ended Dec. 19 sales of $3,023,442 compared with $2,788,509 for the comparable 1935 period, a gain of 8.4 per cent. For the 52 weeks ended Dec. 19, sales aggregated $34,561,727 against $30,020,009 a year ago, a gain of 15.2 per cent.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 30	Last Dec. 29
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	63½	62½	63½	62¾
18⅝	9⅝	Adams Express (.55)	15⅛	15	15⅛	14⅞
37½	23¼	Addressograph (1)	36	36	36	35¾
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
88½	58	*Air Reduction (1½)	77⅞	73½	77	73½
6⅝	3	Airway Elec App	4½	4	4⅛	3
17⅛	13	Alaska Juneau (.60)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅛
5½	3½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4	4¼	4
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	48⅝	46½	47⅝	44⅜
60⅜	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	47	47	47	46
60⅛	12¼	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43	43½	43	42
40⅜	26⅞	Alleghany Steel (1.65)	38½	37¾	37½	37⅜
245	157	Allied Chem (8)	235	235	235	232
34	33	*Allied Mills (¾b)	33½	31⅝	32	31⅞
20¾	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	17	16⅝	16¾	16⅝
77⅞	23½	Allis Chalmers (1¼t)	81	77½	80½	77
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	31⅜	31	31¾	30¼
5¾	4	Amal Leather	5	5	5	4⅞
125½	75	Amerada (2)	105	100	105	100¼
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1½)	41	40¾	41	40
89¾	69	Am Brake S&F (2½)	69¾	69¼	69¾	69
137½	110	Am Can (4½)	119½	117	118	116
59½	30	Am Car & Fdry	60½	59	60½	59
98½	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	98	98	98	97¼
78¼	31	Am Chain (1b)	74¼	73¾	74½	73¾
53½	27	Am Coal (4)	32¾	31½	32¾	31⅝
16½	7½	Am Colortype	15½	14¾	14¾	14½
35⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	27⅞	26¾	27	26¼
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	29	27¾	29	27¼
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	97	97	97	97
8¾	3¼	Am Encaustic T	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅛
14⅜	9¾	Am European	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
80⅜	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	58	57¾	57¾	55½
50½	25	Am & For Pow B	46	46	46	44½
22½	12	Am & Ry For Pw 2pf	20½	19⅝	20	19⅛
21½	12	Am Hawaiian (1)	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜
8⅝	4⅜	Am Hide & L	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜
46	31⅜	Am Hide & L pf (3)	39	38½	39	38½
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40†)	47⅞	47	47½	47⅛
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜
34	16⅛	Am Ice pf (2)	18⅜	18	18	17⅛
15⅛	9¾	Am International (.40b)	14½	13⅜	14¼	13⅜
48⅜	23½	Am Locomotive	46⅞	45	46⅝	45
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	117½	117½	117½	..
29⅛	21	Am Mach & Fy (1*)	22	22⅜	22	22½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13	11⅛	11⅞	11⅝
69	35½	Am News (3)	66¾	66¾	66¾	..
54⅞	27	Am Metal	53	52⅜	53	53
74½	36⅜	Am P & L 5% pf (5)	69	67	68	66½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & L (.60)	13⅜	13⅛	13½	11⅜
87½	47	Am P & L 6% pf (6)	81¼	81	81¼	78¾
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60†)	26	25⅜	26	25⅝
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20†)	35¼	34½	35	34⅜
39⅝	31	Am Safety Razor (2†)	33¾	33½	33¾	32¼
28¾	18	Am Snatint Stc (2½b)	23½	23	23¼	22½
45¼	25⅝	Am Shipbuilding (2)	43½	42½	42½	41
103	58¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	94¾	93½	94¾	94
103	58¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	94¾	93½	94¾	94
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107	107	107	107
73½	75?½	Am Snuff (3†)	64½	64½	64½	63
62	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	64	62½	62½	62
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	25½	25	25	24½
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (3)	54	52¾	53⅜	52¾
145	128	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	141	141	141	..
190½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	186	184⅜	186	184⅜
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	93½	92½	93½	92
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	96	95	96	94½
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17⅛	17	17	17
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	26	25¾	25½	25½
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	10	9¾	9¾	9⅝
70¾	53¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	65	63¾	65	64
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	7	6⅞	7	7
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	7⅛	6⅞	7	7
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (¶1)	54¾	53⅞	53½	53½
38	35	Anaconda Wire (2†)	38½	38	38½	38
88	35	Anaconda Wire (2†)	88½	88	88½	88
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
43	9	Andes Copper	33	33	33	32
7	3	A W Paper	5½	5½	5½	5
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107½	106⅜	107½	..
7¾	4⅜	Armour Ill	7¼	7	7¼	7
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	81	81	81	81
67¾	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	60½	60½	60½	59½
18⅝	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15⅜	15½	15½	15½
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	15	14¾	14¾	14⅝
27⅞	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	20½
112	102	*Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	97½	97	97½	98
124	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	115	115	115	..
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	72¾	70¾	72¾	70½
107	90¾	*Atchison pf (5)	103	100½	100½	100
49	21¾	Atl Coast Line (1b)	45½	44¾	45¾	44¼
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	41½	40	41½	41
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1*)	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	32¼
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	15⅞	15½	15¾	15¾
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	30	28¾	30	28½
10½	5¾	Austin Nichols	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	38	38	38	36
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7	6⅞	7	7⅛

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9¾	9	9⅛	9⅜
94½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	90¾	90	90¾	..
9⅞	2¾	Baldwin Asd (h)	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
94⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	90	89½	90	..
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	21¾	20¾	21¾	22
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	34¼
49½	39	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	40	39	40	39½
..	..	Barnsdall Oil (.80)	27½	26¾	27¼	26⅝
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18½	18½	18½	18¼
..	..	Beatrice Cream (1)	25¼	25¼	25½	24¾
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf 5ww	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
112	85	Beech-nut Pack (4*)	112	111½	111½	112
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	26½	25⅜	26	25¼
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	22½	22⅛	22½	22¼
76¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	77¾	75¾	77¾	75¼
20	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
65	22	Bigelow Sanford (1§)	64½	64½	64½	62½
135½	107½	Bklyn Edison (2.50)	127¾	127¾	127¾	127½
72	58	Best & Co (2½)	61	60	61	61
34	18¼	Black & Decker (¾)	34	33	33	33⅜
24⅜	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	24¾	24	24¾	24
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf (21q)	92½	92½	92½	92
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	33¾
43½	41	Bohn Aluminum & Br (3)	42	41	42	40¾
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (5b)	88	88	88	88
47	29	Bon Ami B (3b)	45	45	45	45
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	26⅜	26	26¼	26⅛
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	77¾	76½	76½	76¾
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8½	8¼	8¼	8
3½	1⅛	Boston A pf (h)	3⅝	3	3	3
18⅜	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
64¾	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2†)	55	54	54¾	54½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40†)	44	41½	44	41¾
58¼	46½	*Brooklyn Man T (4)	52¾	52¼	52½	51¼
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
51½	33	Brooklyn U pf (3g)	34¾	34¾	34¾	33
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	48½	47	48½	47
21⅞	8¼	Brunswick Balke	22¼	20⅞	21¾	20⅝
21⅝	8⅜	Bucyrus Erie	21½	20½	20⅞	21¼
15⅝	9½	Budd Mfg	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12½
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	97½	97½	97½	100
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10	9¾	10	9¾
24½	20¾	Bullard (1¾b)	24½	23¾	24½	23¾
39¾	11½	Bulova Watch	32¾	32	32¾	31½
31¾	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	34	33½	33¾	33¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7
23½	8½	Bush Term deb (h)	27	27	27	26½
21¾	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	25¼	25¼	25½	25½
16⅞	7⅜	Butler (.60b)	14	12¾	14	13¾
23½	20¾	Butler pf (1½)	20	20¾	20	20½
6⅝	2⅜	Butler Cop & Zinc (.05b)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
29	16½	Byers	29	28	28⅞	27¾
86½	54½	Byers pf	86½	84¾	85½	84
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	27⅝	27¾	27½	27⅜

—C—

48¾	30½	Calif Packing (1½)	47	46¼	46⅝	46¾
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅜b)	16	15½	15⅝	15⅜
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1†)	33¾	33¼	33¾	32⅞
104⅝	103¾	Canada Dry	30¾	30½	30½	30½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
18½	12⅜	Capital Admin (1¼b)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
9¾	6¼	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7⅜
106	92½	Case Thresh (4)	145	141½	145	140½
119	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	117½	117½	117½	117½
91	54¼	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	88¼	86⅜	87¾	87¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	27¾	26½	27¼	26¼
108	108	Celanese of (7)	108	108	108	..
27½	19	Celotex Co	28¾	27¾	28¾	27½
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	77½	76	77½	75
25½	25¾	Central Agurre (1½†)	36¾	35½	36¾	35½
9¼	6⅝	Central Foundry	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼
57	35	Central RR of NJ	39½	37¼	39½	36¾
12	6½	Century Ribbon	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	72	72¼	72½	71½
19¼	6¼	Certain-Teed	17⅛	16	16⅝	16⅛
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	72	68	72	67½
38¾	19	Champion P & P (1)	36	35½	35½	34¾
111	101	Champion P pf (6)	110	110	110	111
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	85¾	84	85¾	85
107	90¾	*Atchison pf (5)	103	100½	100½	100½
49	21¾	Atl Coast Line (1b)	45½	44¾	45¾	44¼
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	41½	40	41½	41
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1*)	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	32¼
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	15⅞	15½	15¾	15¾
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	30	28¾	30	28½
10½	5¾	Austin Nichols	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	38	38	38	36
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7	6⅞	7	7⅛

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9¾	9	9⅛	9⅜
94½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	90¾	90	90¾	..
9⅞	2¾	Baldwin Asd (h)	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
94⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	90	89½	90	..
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	21¾	20¾	21¾	22
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	34¼
49½	39	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	40	39	40	39½
..	..	Barnsdall A (.80)	27½	26¾	27¼	26⅝
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18½	18½	18½	18¼
..	..	Beatrice Cream (1)	25¼	25¼	25½	24¾
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf 5ww	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
112	85	Beech-nut Pack (4*)	112	111½	111½	112
32⅜	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	26½	25⅜	26	25¼
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	22½	22⅛	22½	22¼
76¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	77¾	75¾	77¾	75¼
20	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
65	22	Bigelow Sanford (1§)	64½	64½	64½	62½
135½	107½	Bklyn Edison (2.50)	127¾	127¾	127¾	127½
72	58	Best & Co (2½)	61	60	61	61
34	18¼	Black & Decker (¾)	34	33	33	33⅜
24⅜	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	24¾	24	24¾	24
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf (21q)	92½	92½	92½	92
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	33¾
43½	41	Bohn Aluminum & Br (3)	42	41	42	40¾
100½	80½	Bon Ami A (5b)	88	88	88	88
47	29	Bon Ami B (3b)	45	45	45	45
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	26⅜	26	26¼	26⅛
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	77¾	76½	76½	76¾
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8½	8¼	8¼	8
3½	1⅛	Boston A pf (h)	3⅝	3	3	3
18⅜	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
64¾	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2†)	55	54	54¾	54½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40†)	44	41½	44	41¾
58¼	46½	*Brooklyn Man T (4)	52¾	52¼	52½	51¼
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
51½	33	Brooklyn U pf (3g)	34¾	34¾	34¾	33
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	48½	47	48½	47
21⅞	8¼	Brunswick Balke	22¼	20⅞	21¾	20⅝
21⅝	8⅜	Bucyrus Erie	21½	20½	20⅞	21¼
15⅝	9½	Budd Mfg	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12½
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	97½	97½	97½	100
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10	9¾	10	9¾
24½	20¾	Bullard (1¾b)	24½	23¾	24½	23¾
39¾	11½	Bulova Watch	32¾	32	32¾	31½
31¾	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	34	33½	33¾	33¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7
23½	8½	Bush Term deb (h)	27	27	27	26½
21¾	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	25¼	25¼	25½	25½
16⅞	7⅜	Butler (.60b)	14	12¾	14	13¾
23½	20¾	Butler pf (1½)	20	20¾	20	20½
6⅝	2⅜	Butler Cop & Zinc (.05b)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
29	16½	Byers	29	28	28⅞	27¾
86½	54½	Byers pf	86½	84¾	85½	84
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	27⅝	27¾	27½	27⅜

—C—

48¾	30½	Calif Packing (1½)	47	46¼	46⅝	46¾
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅜b)	16	15½	15⅝	15⅜
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1†)	33¾	33¼	33¾	32⅞
104⅝	103¾	Canada Dry	30¾	30½	30½	30½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛
18½	12⅜	Capital Admin (1¼b)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
9¾	6¼	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7⅜
106	92½	Case Thresh (4)	145	141½	145	140½
119	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	117½	117½	117½	117½
91	54¼	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	88¼	86⅜	87¾	87¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	27¾	26½	27¼	26¼
108	108	Celanese of (7)	108	108	108	..
27½	19	Celotex Co	28¾	27¾	28¾	27½
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	77½	76	77½	75
25½	25¾	Central Agurre (1½†)	36¾	35½	36¾	35½
9¼	6⅝	Central Foundry	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼
57	35	Central RR of NJ	39½	37¼	39½	36¾
12	6½	Century Ribbon	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	72	72¼	72½	71½
19¼	6¼	Certain-Teed	17⅛	16	16⅝	16⅛
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	72	68	72	67½
38¾	19	Champion P & P (1)	36	35½	35½	34¾
111	101	Champion P pf (6)	110	110	110	111
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	85¾	84	85¾	85
107	90¾	*Atchison pf (5)	103	100½	100½	100½
49	21¾	Atl Coast Line (1b)	45½	44¾	45¾	44¼
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	41½	40	41½	41
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1*)	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	32¼
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	15⅞	15½	15¾	15¾
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	30	28¾	30	28½
10½	5¾	Austin Nichols	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	38	38	38	36
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7	6⅞	7	7⅛

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9¾	9	9⅛	9⅜
94½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	90¾	90	90¾	..
9⅞	2¾	Baldwin Asd (h)	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
94⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	90	89½	90	..
26½	15⅞	Balt

Business and Industry

Production of Electric Energy This Year Highest on Record

Commerce and Finance

Outlook for Steel Industry Best in Years, Says Taylor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The steel industry in the United States is looking forward to the new year 1937 with the greatest confidence in seven years, declared Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, in his annual statement on the status of the industry.

"During the year 1936," Mr. Taylor said, "the steel industry has seen its perspective of a year ago fully substantiated by what has transpired in the last 12 months. Productive facilities during the year have been engaged at a higher rate than at any time since 1929, and as the old year ends, the steel industry is operating at a rate approaching 80 per cent of capacity. The most satisfactory feature of this improvement was the steady expansion of operations throughout the year, and it is particularly noteworthy that the political contest exerted no retarding effect on business recovery. This and other significant factors point to a revival predicated upon an urgent need for steel.

Many Improvements

"The year 1936 has seen the beginning of a large program of steel-mill betterments, involving expenditures of several hundred million dollars, necessitated by changes in mechanical appliances and to supply products of a character demanded by the trade and for general maintenance arising from deterioration during the depression period. Completion of these rehabilitation plans, entailing large new investments, will bring into being more efficient and economical units of production, which must of necessity be kept employed at a level approaching full capacity to achieve best results. These new facilities will, when in use, aid greatly in the creation of wealth for the public, who are the owners of the properties and the users of the products, and will provide a larger measure of employment for those who are engaged in their operation.

"General commodity price levels have shown an unmistakable upward trend recently. Resultaht increased material costs, heavier tax levels and an average 10 per cent increase in steel wage rates recently granted have substantially added to production costs.

Steel Prices Rise

"As a consequence, it has been necessary to announce moderate price advances in some lines of steel products to become effective for the first quarter of 1937. It is to be observed, however, that these price increases do not apply on all lines of steel manufactures and will not fully offset the increased costs resulting from higher wages, cost of materials and taxes.

"The steel industry enters upon the new year with greater confidence than it has in any year since 1930 and with indications of continuing activity. New business booked in the last quarter of 1936 has been in encouraging volume and is sufficient to enable the industry to enter the new year with assurance. Especially gratifying at the moment are the increasing evidences of renewed activity in the field of railroad transportation. It would appear that the long-pent-up requirements in that field are at last to be satisfied."

Wheat Price Seen Swinging Widely In Next Few Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wide swings in the price of wheat in the next few months were forecast by Government grain experts as prices for this chief bread grain reached a seven-year peak at Chicago and then dropped 6 cents a bushel.

A scramble among European nations to buy wheat and the fact that the world supply is the smallest in 10 years, were said by the Government experts to have sent prices upward recently.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that new estimates by it indicated ample reserves to care for all demands.

But the bureau added that, "with unsettled conditions in Europe, prices are likely to fluctuate more than usually."

Looking ahead to the next wheat crop, the federal economists said the United States probably would harvest more grain than could be consumed in this country. A decline in prices was viewed as the likely result.

The estimated winter wheat acreage of 57,187,000 acres in this country was said to be 15 per cent larger than last fall, 26 per cent larger than the recent five-year average and well above the previous peak of 51,381,000 acres planted in the fall of 1918.

Taking into account the dry summer and unfavorable fall weather, a winter wheat harvest of more than 600,000,000 bushels was seen likely.

A general expansion of wheat production next season in important producing areas of the world is indicated, the bureau said.

Stock Exchange Seat Sells for $130,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements were made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $130,000, an increase of $1000 from the previous sale.

This was the highest price paid since Oct. 21, when a membership changed hands at $135,000. The year's high of $174,000 was established Feb. 19 and the low of $89,000 on Dec. 1.

Semi-Anthracite Mining Resumed in West Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FT. SMITH, Ark.—With the rapid improvement in industry creating a greater demand for coal, mining in western Arkansas' semi-anthracite fields is being resumed with increased activity. With factories now running full blast, mining officials here announce they are having difficulties in filling their orders.

To speed up production, some of the leading mining companies here have installed modern machinery.

Several mines in the vicinity of Paris, which have been closed for more than five years, are being reopened.

December 29, 1936

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 140

A Dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on Friday, January 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 6, 1937, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
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Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

British Columbia Treasury Is to Pay Part of Relief Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Due to the recent marked improvement in its financial position, the British Columbia Government will begin immediately to pay part of the cost of unemployment relief out of current revenue.

Up to now this money has been borrowed from the Federal Government, since the beginning of the depression, a practice adopted by all western Canadian provinces.

In the current fiscal year, ending March 31 next, British Columbia will pay $1,000,000 of relief costs out of revenue, or about a quarter of the total. The remainder will be borrowed from the Federal Government.

In the year beginning April 1 next, it is expected the province will pay even a larger share of its relief costs out of its own treasury. In this respect British Columbia expects to lead all the western provinces.

The Government has not budgeted to pay any unemployment relief costs out of revenue but is able to do so now because revenue has increased far beyond its expectations.

Canadian Tourist Trade Recovers Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada has made a strong comeback in tourist traffic. While in 1920, the aggregate expenditure by tourists in Canada was estimated at less than $84,000,000, the amount rose year by year, until it was estimated at more than $309,250,000 in 1929. Declining steadily to about $117,000,000 in 1933, the estimate, thanks to improved conditions, rose to $130,000,000 in 1934 and to $201,000,000 in 1935, while an increase is anticipated this year. These facts are brought out in a report by F. W. Field, C. M. G., His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, sent to the Department of Overseas Trade, London, England, from his offices here.

Tourists from the United States account for over 90 per cent of Canada's tourist revenue, the majority came in automobiles. A preliminary estimate shows that the expenditure of tourists by automobile from the United States last year was nearly $132,000,000, as against $86,500,000 the year before, and by rail and steamer from the United States, about $59,000,000 as against $34,250,000. The estimated expenditure of tourists from overseas countries was approximately $10,000,000 compared with $9,500,000.

The estimated expenditure of Canadian tourists in overseas countries in 1935, was nearly $16,250,000 compared with $14,250,000 in 1934.

Superior Oil Corp. Stock Offering Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

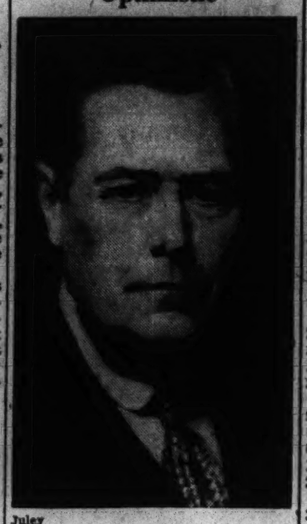
NEW YORK—An offering of 200,000 shares of Superior Oil Corporation capital stock is being made by means of a prospectus by Eugene J. Hynes & Co., Inc., and Sears & Co., Inc. at the market price plus a sum equal to the regular Stock Exchange commission or 7½ cents per share. The market price is the last reported sale price on the New York Stock Exchange, where the shares are listed.

Superior Oil Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Superior Oil & Gas Company, is exclusively engaged in the production of crude oil. As of May 31, 1936, producing properties consisted of 54 leases, covering a total area of 6024 acres in Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas. At that time 208 oil wells and seven gas wells were in production. Net production for the first eight months of 1936 was 745,604 barrels. For the full year 1935, net production was 1,239,156 barrels, compared with 1,173,873 barrels in 1934.

Union Switch Advances Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—The Union Switch & Signal Company, subsidiary of Westinghouse Air Brake Company, has announced a 10 per cent increase, effective Jan. 1, in its general price list.

Optimistic



Juley

Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation

British Economist Visualizes Increase In Interest Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The economic recovery in Great Britain has now passed into a phase which is marked by many of the characteristic features of a boom," says H. D. Henderson in Lloyd's Bank Ltd. monthly review for December.

"I do not think that the case is as yet made out for any tightening of credit," he argues. "On the other hand, the forces making for trade recovery are now so strong that I do not suppose that a moderate rise in money rates would do any great harm, beyond increasing somewhat the difficulties of the budget problem; and I can imagine that circumstances may arise in the comparatively near future when it may be desirable as a steadying influence.

"But an increase of bank rate beyond 3 per cent would be another story. It would necessarily affect seriously the prices of long-dated securities, and by destroying the general confidence that a lower level of interest rates has come to stay, it might affect them very seriously indeed. The repercussion of this would be far-reaching. To avoid the necessity for a high bank rate should indeed be one of the major objectives of economic policy in the next few years."

Makers of Machine Tools Expect to Be Busy First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Machine tool makers closing down the lid on a good year say prospects for the first three months of 1937 are bright.

Distributors in virtually every industrial center of the country report the past six weeks they have been hard pressed to take care of orders.

Some trade circles say higher prices in several lines of machine tools scheduled for the first part of January have served to swing buyers into line.

On this score the American Machinist says, "There is a feeling in the trade that buyers are so badly in need of equipment that they will continue to place orders regardless of prices."

"On the other hand, several distributors report vigorous objection to the price increases on the basis they are unjustified at the present time," it said.

While the survey stresses threats of wage disputes, reports from leading industrial centers are predominantly optimistic.

Reports from Boston, New York and Philadelphia showed the eastern territory to be "extremely active."

Large Kraft Pulp Mill To Be Built in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A large kraft pulp and board mill, giving direct or indirect employment to more than 2000 persons, will be built at Franklin by the Chesapeake-Camp Corporation, recently organized with $3,500,000 capital. E. W. Ellerson, president of the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company in this city, who made the announcement, said the new concern was incorporated recently by Richmond, West Point and Franklin interests. J. L. Camp Jr., head of the Camp Manufacturing Company, has been named president.

Construction will begin in the near future and it is expected that the plant, which will have a 200-ton daily capacity, will be in operation within 10 months, according to Ellerson. The Rust Engineering Company of Pittsburgh has been awarded the contract for building the pulp and board mill. The J. E. Serrine Company of Grenville, S. C., has been appointed supervising engineers.

Assets of Price Bros., Ltd., To Be Sold in February

MONTREAL (AP)—Proposed judicial sale of the property and assets of Price Bros., Ltd., bankrupt newsprint company, was announced by the Montreal Trust Company, trustee for the organization's bondholders.

The announcement followed attempts to reorganize the company without a sale.

Feb. 3, 1937, was set as the date for the sale.

Refrigerator Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—World household refrigerator sales during November totaled 78,065 units valued at $6,471,269 against 53,035 units valued at $4,401,593 in the like 1935 month, the National Electric Manufacturers' Association reported. For the first 11 months of 1936 sales were valued at $156,906,162 against $115,848,283 a year ago.

FPC Says Power Output in 1936 Breaks Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An all-time high in electric power production was set in 1936, says the Federal Power Commission in its annual report to Congress. Giving an account of its increased work under the Federal Power Act, the commission stated that the guiding principle in its activities was the public interest.

"Annual production was 43,428,356,000 kilowatt-hours in 1920, reaching a peak of 97,354,801,000 kilowatt-hours in 1929," the commission said.

"Production in 1930 aggregated 95,645,654,000 kilowatt-hours; in 1931, 91,754,819,000; in 1932, 83,153,083,000; in 1933, 85,408,551,000; in 1934, 91,140,866,000, and in 1935, 99,397,197,000 kilowatt-hours.

"During the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1936, the total production was 111,005,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

Steam Capacity Far Ahead

"The steady increase from week to week indicates that this figure will be considerably larger for the present calendar year, making a new high-water mark in production."

The report showed that steam electric plants, with a capacity of 25,708,209 kilowatts, led all others, while hydroelectric plants, with a capacity of 9,854,808 kilowatts, were second.

The commission said that at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1936, there were under its jurisdiction, requiring accounting supervision, 118 licensed projects, having an aggregate claimed or estimated cost of $674,945,545, a net increase over 1935 of $19,274,013.

Under the new authority given by the Federal Power Act to supervise security issues, 11 applications had been received up to Nov. 10 for authorization of issues aggregating $172,351,160.

Twenty-one applications also were received in the fiscal year for authorization to sell, lease, merge, consolidate or otherwise dispose of facilities or to acquire securities.

"In cases where plans disclosed corporate or financial arrangements not in the public interest application has been denied," the commission said. "Where necessary, special terms have been prescribed to prevent undue profits to controlling or succeeding companies in exchanges of stock or immediate or future sales of such securities."

Regional Districts Set Up

The commission also called attention to its division of the country into regional districts for the voluntary interconnection of generating and transmission facilities "to assure abundant supply of electric energy throughout the United States with the utmost economy."

The report called attention to the commission's other activities, including co-operation with state commissions, the adoption of a uniform system of accounting for utilities under its jurisdiction, consideration of about numerous applications seeking to prevent interlocking directorates in utilities and financial or other institutions handling their securities and continuing studies of power resources, facilities, markets, rates and other "matters of national concern."

New Lumber Orders 30 P. C. Above 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported new business received by the lumber industry during the week ended Dec. 19 was 30 per cent greater than the amount for the corresponding week a year ago.

Booked orders were 38 per cent higher than output for the week. Production and shipments are still restricted by the maritime strike, the association said.

Production at 545 reporting mills during the week amounted to 200,246,000 feet; shipments, 198,568,000 feet, and booked new orders 277,231,000 feet.

At the close of the week the industry stood at 56 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 57 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Retail Sales in Richmond Area 9.3 P. C. Above '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Sales in 28 department stores in the Fifth Federal Reserve district, including two in Richmond, showed an increase of 9.3 per cent for the 11-month period ended November 30, as compared with the corresponding time a year ago according to figures just released by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

November sales showed a gain of 5.1 per cent over the same month in 1935, the report showed. In Baltimore the increase for November was 8.2 per cent, while in Washington it was 2.3.

$100,000 'Gift' Frees Paint Workers of Debt

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Seventy-six employees of the American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, face the new year freed of debt as a result of a $100,000 "gift" from J. Harvey Gravell, president of the company.

Mr. Gravell said his plan to help his employees out of debt also would be made to apply to employees in company factories in New Castle, Del., Detroit, and Walkersville, Ont.

He called his motive "partly selfish" in that he believed employees out of debt are more cheerful and better workmen.

World Platinum Purchases

NEW YORK (AP)—World purchases of platinum metals, including palladium, in 1936 probably will establish a new record in the use of these metals totaling in excess of 400,000 ounces, Charles Engelhard, president of Baker & Co., Inc., said. In 1935 purchases came to 375,000 ounces.

Farmers' Income In November Less By $151,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that farmers collected $731,000,000 in November from sale of their products, compared with $882,000,000 in October and $669,000,000 in November last year.

Income from crops dropped "somewhat more than usual from October to November," because of decreased sales of cotton and tobacco, the survey said, while receipts for livestock and livestock products "increased more than usual."

Government payments to farmers for the month totaled $19,000,000, slightly under the $22,000,000 for October, and far below the $64,000,000 in November last year.

In the first 11 months of 1936 total cash income from sale of farm products and Government payments amounted to $7,086,000,000, compared with $6,427,000 for the same months last year.

21 P. C. Gain Seen For Western Roads

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Hugh W. Siddall, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, said the western railroads would record a 21 per cent increase in passenger revenue for the year, compared with 1935.

He predicted greater gains for next year and estimated the advance for 1937 would be 25 per cent over 1936.

This year's gain was attributed to lower fares, better accommodations and faster schedules.

"Traffic men throughout the country," Mr. Siddall said, "place air conditioning next to reduced fares as the greatest selling gadget that has come to rail travel."

Winter travel to the west coast has increased 40 per cent over last season, he said.

Further Earnings Gains Seen For Makers of Farm Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A continuation of the satisfactory earnings improvement experienced by agricultural machinery and implement manufacturers generally this year is in prospect for 1937, according to a recent report in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. This is predicated on the $9,530,000,000 farm income estimated for 1936 as against $7,000,000,000 in 1935, on the advancing prices of agricultural produce, and on the substantial potential replacement demand, built up through the depression years by subnormal buying.

"The optimistic outlook for 1937 is brightened still further by the advance in foreign sales," the report states. "Normally accounting for about one fifth of the total business farm machinery exports rose 29.5 per cent during the first nine months of 1936 as compared with the same period of the preceding year. Of particular import was the 40 per cent gain in September, 1936, exports which amounted to $3,807,000. Even more significant was the fact that exports of tractors and parts accounted for 69 per cent of the September, 1936, figure.

"In the domestic picture, agricultural machinery manufacturers are doubtless feeling the adverse effects of the 1936 drought. The extent to which sales, and consequently profits, have been reduced from drought-stricken areas is indeterminable. However, with farmers' cash income in October, 1936, amounting to $886,000,000 or nearly 18 per cent in excess of that indicated for September, total sales should remain well above 1935 levels."

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$26,834,000

Ohio Edison Company

First Mortgage Bonds 3¾% Series of 1937 due 1972

Dated January 1, 1937 — *Due January 1, 1972*

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and authorized multiples of $1,000. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole at any time, or in part on any interest payment date, prior to maturity, on at least 30 days' published notice, at the principal amount and accrued interest, together with the following premiums: 10% of the principal amount, if redeemed on or before July 1, 1938, the premium decreasing ½ of 1% on July 2, 1938 and on the 2nd day of each eighteenth month thereafter to and including January 2, 1967, and if redeemed on January 2, 1967 or thereafter, without any premium.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY — *Ohio Edison Company, 100% of the voting stock of which is owned by The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation (Delaware), was incorporated in Ohio on July 5, 1930, and is engaged principally in the generation and purchase of electric energy and its distribution and sale in 222 communities in Ohio, as well as in rural areas, and in the sale of electric energy at wholesale to 52 communities in Ohio. The principal places served are Akron, Youngstown and Springfield and surrounding communities. The population of the territory served at retail is estimated to be in excess of 800,000. The Company owns six electric generating plants with 313,450 kilowatts total rated installed generator capacity (effective capacity 286,000 kilowatts), together with substations, transmission and distribution lines, etc., serving as of October 31, 1936, 187,961 electric customers' meters.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as at October 31, 1936
First Mortgage Bonds 5% Series due 1960	$26,834,500
First Mortgage Bonds 4% Series of 1935 due 1965	43,963,000
Preferred Stock, cumulative without par value (various series)*	29,671,200
Common Stock, without par value (1,436,920 shares)	14,499,200

**The stated value of the shares of outstanding preferred stock is $100 per share. The outstanding shares are: $5.00 Series—1,367 shares; $6.00 Series—198,747 shares; $6.60 Series—83,198 shares; $7.00 Series—69,004 shares; and $7.20 Series—1,096 shares. On June 24, 1936, The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio authorized the Company to refund its outstanding Preferred Stock in the manner and on the terms described in the Offering Prospectus.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — *The Company will use the net proceeds from the sale of the 3¾% Series Bonds (estimated at $26,976,135 after deducting expenses), together with treasury funds in an amount estimated at $1,200,000, to provide funds for the redemption on February 1, 1937, of the $26,834,500 outstanding 5% Series due 1960 bonds, at 105% (total required $28,176,225).*

EARNINGS — *The following summary of the Income Statements has been prepared by the Company from the financial statements certified by Arthur Andersen & Co. in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the notes and comments in the Auditors' Certificate and on such financial statements:*

Years Ended December 31	Total Gross Earnings	Net Earnings*	Interest On Funded Debt	Other Interest Charges, etc.	Net Income
1933	$14,490,008.60	$7,166,630.42	$3,743,235.16	$233,680.90	$3,189,714.36
1934	15,345,735.44	7,314,034.98	3,721,694.19	222,507.22	3,369,833.57
1935	15,942,175.26	7,501,701.97	3,826,844.72	222,805.63	3,452,051.62
1936**	14,489,187.62	6,192,958.37	3,765,469.19	207,902.87	3,218,686.31

**After provision for taxes (including Federal taxes) and retirement reserve.*
***Ten Months ended October 31.*

The annual interest charges on the $70,797,000 bonds to be outstanding upon completion of present financing and retirement of the 5% Series due 1960 bonds will amount to $2,764,795.

3¾% SERIES BONDS — *The 3¾% Series Bonds, the issuance and sale of which have been authorized by The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, will, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, be secured, pari passu with bonds of all series outstanding under the Mortgage, by a first lien on substantially all of the property and franchises of the Company.*

The Mortgage permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of additional bonds thereunder, of the 3¾% Series or of other series, which would rank pari passu with bonds of all series outstanding under the Mortgage, and provides, under certain conditions, for releases of and substitutions for property covered by the Mortgage. No notice is required to be given to bondholders in connection with any release or substitution.

The Mortgage provides that the Company will deposit with the trustee on or before May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing with May 1, 1936, as an Improvement and Sinking Fund, a sum in cash equal to at least one-half of one per cent of the maximum amount of bonds of the Company outstanding at any one time under the Mortgage. The trustee is required to set aside out of each Improvement and Sinking Fund payment the sum of $150,000 to be applied to the purchase of bonds issued under the Mortgage at not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest. All moneys deposited under the Improvement and Sinking Fund in excess of $150,000 and any balance of the $150,000 not expended for the purchase of bonds within five months after the date for the deposit thereof may be used to reimburse the Company for certain types of expenditures, described in the Offering Prospectus.

UNDERWRITING — *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 101%, or a total of $27,102,340, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 103%, or a total of $27,639,020, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $536,680.*

Price 103% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase these Bonds on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including the approval of legal matters by Messrs. Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, counsel for the Underwriters. It is expected that delivery of definitive coupon Bonds will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about January 12, 1937, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of 3¾% Series Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in certain agreements referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

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Dated December 30, 1936.

New 'Silent' Radio Is Hailed By Many as Filling a Want

Radio Comment

Strike a tuning fork and hold it aloft—and you hear practically nothing until you place it on a solid surface. This "anchoring" of sound energy to a solid object so that it may become audible is the basis of the "silent" radio recently brought out by Dictograph, makers of inter-office communication and hearing aids, and approved by Mayor LaGuardia of New York as a valuable contribution to the noise abatement campaign of the city.

The "silent" radio utilizes the "bone conduction" principle. A small "speaker" unit is detached from the set and placed under a pillow. When the subject wishes to "hear" he merely lounges back on the pillow and the energy from the speaker unit is communicated to his head. A performer singing with an orchestra in a radio studio often utilizes this same fact by placing a hand over his ear so that he may "hear" his own voice. Similarly a loud-speaker of the "dynamic" type needs a "baffle" or "anchor" before its energy may be heard.

Speaking for ourselves we would much rather our head be "rattled" by the smooth strains of Cesar Franck's Symphony in D Minor than the latest "swing" arrangement.

♪ ♪ ♪

British Radio Criticized

The whole system whereby radiocasting in the United Kingdom has become a monopoly operated on the nation's behalf by the British Broadcasting Corporation, a semi-permanent government-appointed organization, has sprung into the fierce light of public criticism with the publication of an independent expert report upon its administration.

This report is highly authoritative, the work of a special board presided over by Sir Josiah Stamp, world-famous economist, who is chairman of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, one of Britain's chief transport organizations.

The special board's findings are outspoken. While entirely vindicating the impartiality, the purity of motive and the technical efficiency of the entire broadcasting organization, including both direction and staff which had been called in question, it points out cases where in its opinion "error of judgment" has occurred. Special instances were cited involving internal relations between director and staff.

These facts have given impetus to an already existing strong demand from the labor opposition for closer parliamentary control of Britain's radiocasting system. This demand has been the stronger because the political importance of radiocasting has become evident, now that 8,000,000 United Kingdom subscribers representing several times that number of "listeners in" are in large measure dependent upon it for daily information and amusement.

On the other hand, the more conservative element in the Commons has taken the view that the existing radiocast system, despite defects springing largely from the unprecedented nature of the undertaking, has triumphantly vindicated the greatness of the achievement.

Operation of radiocasting by the B. B. C. is claimed to have safeguarded an essential national service from otherwise almost inevitable subordination to the undesirable alternatives of either private profit-making or of day-to-day political wire pulling.

♪ ♪ ♪

Canada Studies Reception

An investigation into radiocast reception in western Canada will shortly be launched by the Canadian Radio Corporation in an attempt to give a more complete coverage of all parts of the country by Canadian stations.

Radio authorities expect any change will result in an increased difficulty in getting American stations, considered a desired condition by eastern radio authorities, but opposed by many radio fans.

♪ ♪ ♪

Schoolboys Like Radio Lessons

Much has been said about the value of radio in schools by educators themselves but little has been heard by the recipients until recently. A schoolmaster of Watford, Herts, England, however, polled his schoolboys recently on their opinion of radio lessons.

Of 382 pupils ranging from 11 to 15 years, all except 80 enjoyed the radio lessons, J. W. Wells, headmaster of the Victoria Senior boys elementary school, found. Favorite subjects were geography, travel talks and history.

The boys' replies showed they like to hear experts and well-known people speak. One youth ventured so far as to say "It is a change from hearing teacher talk."

♪ ♪ ♪

Listening In on the "Shorts"

Although Buenos Aires has been in almost daily radio-telephone contact with the United States for the past four or five years, only recently has Argentina blossomed out with several high frequency radiocasters using good power and heard well in America. LRU, for instance, on 15.29 megacycles transmits every day until 5:30 p. m., appearing again 30 minutes later as LRX on 9.66 megacycles, where it may be heard until 10 p. m., E. S. T.

Programs from these two stations are conducted mainly in Spanish, but shortwave listeners especially interested in foreign programs sent out in English will find that Argentina has now added her voice to the voices of the many foreign nations who now talk to us in our own tongue.

LSX, the same transmitter which relayed many of the Byrd programs from Little America to the United States, is the station used for these new programs, and may be heard on 10.35 megacycles every Monday and Friday beginning at 5 p. m., E. S. T. Although the station is on the air for an hour, talks are given in four languages, so that only about 15 minutes is devoted to the English period.

Two antennas carry the LSX transmissions: one is pointed at Europe, the other at New York city. The signal may be somewhat uneven during the first few minutes of the radiocast, but as darkness comes on, "the Argentine voice" smoothes out and increases rapidly in volume.

Foreign short-wave programs often have some definite characteristic: some are dignified, others have a rather martial tone, while still others have simple charm. The English short-wave program from Argentina is, however, very business-like. The short semi-weekly talk deals almost invariably with some phase of Argentine trade. One day we may hear of their methods of storing and shipping great quantities of butter and cheese. Another time flax raising will be the topic of the hour. Again, we may hear of vast grazing lands and the number of square acres thereof. Sometimes we may be told of the high snow-topped mountains to the west of the grazing lands, but the main subject of the talk is more apt to deal with something a bit nearer earth.

Occasionally, after the talk, a few special news items will be read, together with a comment or two on the summer weather which now prevails south of the equator. A tango will follow, and the next we know we are hearing all about the butter and cheese or grazing lands—in French. A German, then a Spanish, version of the talk follows, and with a friendly but business-like "good-night"-the program ends.

If, as often happens these days, LSX is to relay a program from Buenos Aires to the United States, the transmitter remains on the air after 6 p. m. A test period follows, and one may hear the operator in Argentina chatting, technically, with the American operator. It is curious to hear men talking over 5000 miles of jungle and sea—like near neighbors over a back fence. W. T. A.

President

(Continued from Page 1)

Supreme Court threw out NRA, to continue code hour and wage standards, a minority of chiselers have appeared, it is declared.

Some industries' conditions are worse than others. The 5-to-4 Supreme Court decision invalidating the New York minimum wage law leaves no constitutional recourse in this direction, so far as it has been legally explored, to protect women and children.

The old NRA ended May 27, 1935, and since then a series of studies of wages and hours has been made. These include one by the Berry group, another by the Labor Department in its contracts investigation under the Walsh-Healey Act, a third by the A. F. of L., and one by the Commerce Department, under Capt. W. P. Robert of the Navy.

Breaking Away From NRA

"The facts show that there has been a very definite breaking away from the low minimum standards established under the NRA," according to Major Berry.

One set of figures, collected by the Berry group, found 25,000 firms employing over 2,000,000 workers departing from former code standards. Of these firms, over a half, or 53 per cent, departed from hour provisions; 10 per cent departed from wage provisions, and 31 per cent departed from both provisions. Four per cent were indefinite.

While the Robert report found that industry as a whole was loyally living up to code standards, its figures showed 20 per cent of the cotton textile, iron and steel, can manufacturing, and wool textile industries departing from code labor provisions. Seventy-five per cent of the firms investigated in the cotton garment, electrical manufacturing, retail trade, shipbuilding and ship-repair industries had likewise parted from code labor provisions.

The List Piles Up

Thirty-three per cent of the brewing, business furniture, coat and suit manufacturing, hosiery and mens' clothing industries had departed. In addition, 50 per cent of the baking, boot and shoe, cigar, construction, cooking and heating, dress manufacturing, fabricated metal products, medium priced variety stores, retail drug, jewelry, silk textiles, underwear and wholesale dry goods industries had followed their example, and 25 per cent of all furniture manufacturing, motor vehicle retailing, retail lumber, undergarment and wholesale food and grocery industries under investigation, has departed from code provisions.

Other investigations corroborated these results. The Department of Labor's investigation of Walsh Healey Act contracts disclosed that the work week had been lengthened by three hours for approximately 14,000,000 workers, it was stated. The American Federation of Labor showed an increase in weekly hours of seven hours a week.

Sees Need for Action

Mr. Roosevelt says that obviously something must be done about long hours, child labor and starvation wages. But what should be done about it he did not specify. To many who heard the President it indicated that he still has hope of a constitutional change — if not a direct amendment, then a shift in the Supreme Court's approach or membership, which will permit federal standards to be set up.

The Roosevelt statement indicates clearly that he does not feel state action alone will meet the situation. Speaking with the same absence of heat, but with the seriousness with which he gave his famous "horse-and-buggy" comment on the Schechter case, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that as the affair now stands, the Chief Executive is debarred from forcing continuance of the wage and hour standards set up by the old NRA.

The whole matter arose following a visit of Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Garment Workers, at the White House. Mr. Roosevelt heard that a slump in wages has occurred, particularly among low-paid factory hands, who got $12 to $15 a week under NRA. Now their wages have been sharply reduced in some instances, Mr. Hillman declares.

Writers Declared Cramped by Rule Of Serving State

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30 (AP)—An "inevitable connection" between "the ideals of scholarship and the concept of the liberal state" was pictured last night by Dr. Howard Mumford Jones of Harvard University in an address delivered at the fifty-third annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America.

Together with H. Carrington Lancaster of Johns Hopkins University and C. F. Tucker Brooke of Yale University, the speaker discussed the general theme, "The relation of the Modern Language Association to scholarship and culture."

Regimentation and Decline

Dr. Jones deplored what he termed the spreading "regimentation of literature." Dictatorship, he asserted, is "commanding literature to take its obedient part in an autarchy and to express in form and substance only what the masters of the state desire. If a new literature arises, as in Russia, it becomes essentially an instrument of social propaganda." He further said:

"It is clear that the attempt to regiment literature means the decline of literature, not merely because the ordinary freedom of the individual to speak and write is ended, but because the imaginative freedom of the artist is curtailed." Discussing this purported "regimentation" in Germany, the speaker said:

"When a learned German magazine prints an article arguing that Shakespeare's history plays reveal a German mystical sense, and a Munich publication asks whether Leatherstocking was not a German, we may inquire what fields of scholarship are next to be invaded."

In America

Nor did he speak with favor of the American literary situation:

"We are not endangered by fanaticism yet," he conceded, "but young men, both authors and scholars, are taking up modes of interpreting literature which, though they make for simplification, must, if they are consistently followed through, give rise to similar 'ideologies.' Doctrinaire theory is in the air; volumes equating protestantism and capitalism, the novel, poetry and the decay of civilization have more than passing vogue; and other dogmas are being seriously discussed."

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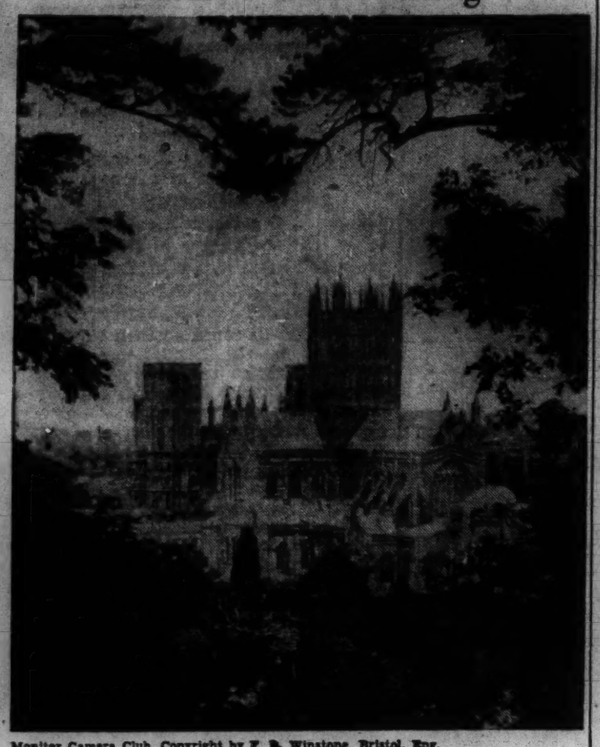


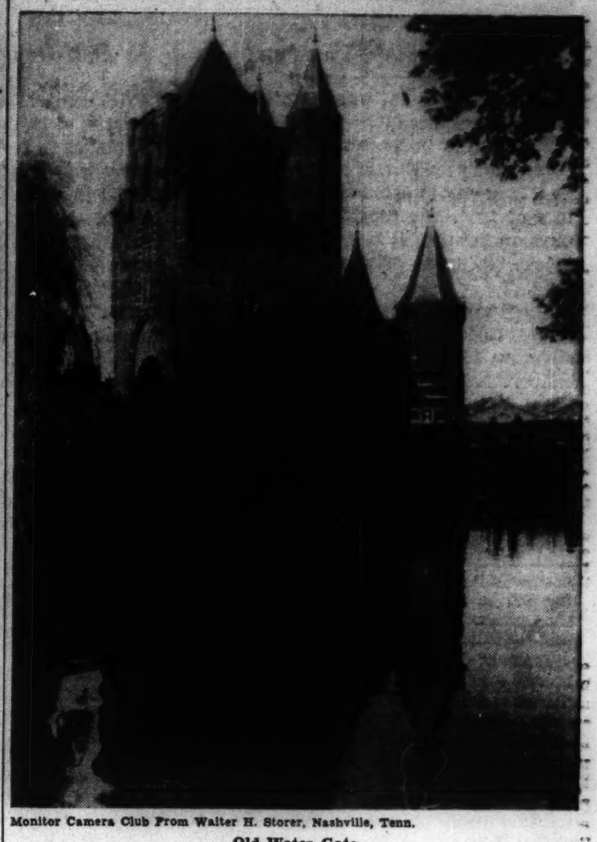
Monitor Camera Club, Copyright by F. B. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

Wells Cathedral, Somerset, as Viewed Through Tor Woods

Some Russian Sables Welcome Our Animal Town Aviators

Mrs. Sable Is Complimented on Her Beautiful and Expensive Fur Coat

Vista in Amsterdam



Monitor Camera Club From Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Old Water Gate

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 37 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edith Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 95-100

A Festal Anthem, "Jehovah Reigneth"

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

AS A monarch, Solomon surpassed his father David in his lavish Oriental splendor. The building of the Temple at Jerusalem and the establishment of the worship of Jehovah at one central spot was his greatest work.

In the development of Temple worship a veritable army of hundreds of priests was used. Most of them lived throughout the country, and came up to Jerusalem only when they were to serve "in their courses" or at stated times. Needless to say, the priesthood became a very powerful organization.

The songs sung in connection with the Temple services may be readily divided into anthems and hymns of three types: festal, votive, and dramatic. These flourished in the time of Solomon when both instrumental and vocal types of music were paramount.

There are two famous festal anthems, similar to modern oratorios, sung, as the name implies, on all great festival occasions, such as the Feast of the Passover (springtime), the Feast of Pentecost, (the first fruits), and the Feast of Tabernacles (ingathering or harvest). On all such days there was a suspension of all labor, and a gathering for praise, thanksgiving, and gratitude.

Psalms 95-100 form one of these anthems. It is devoted to celebrating Jehovah as creator and ruler of the whole earth, as well as the special God of his people Israel. Such anthems were sung responsively by choruses and semichoruses, an octave apart, never in harmony as we understand it today.

In this anthem the first chorus gives the call to praise; the semichorus answers with the greatest reason for thanksgiving, the universal character of God. The first chorus picks up the call again (v. 6), and is answered by the semichorus recounting the mercies of God to His people in the Wilderness, presented as if God Himself were speaking.

But it is a "new song" that now rises in praise and grandeur to the climaxing call, the same which echoes the opening pean of Psalm 29, "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness."

Psalm 97 continues with a change of rhythm, to put side by side with the attributes of Jehovah the shame of idols and their worshipers, showing that a belief in them must go down before the evidence of truth.

With beauty and dignity, the great culminating figures used to describe Jehovah, His attributes and glory, advance step by step until the attribute of wisdom is declared ("He sitteth between the cherubims") and his holiness. The beautiful benediction (Psalm 100) announces the fact of true creation (v. 3) and gives the call: "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving," which is answered by the semichorus:

"For the Lord is good;
His mercy is everlasting;
And his truth endureth to all generations."

Daily Anecdote

A Lesson

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I wonder where all the porters are this morning," a young dandy exclaimed as he stood before a public market, a half-filled provision basket at his feet. "Who's going to carry this basket for me?"

A plainly dressed old man, who was passing by, paused and inquired, "Where do you live?"

"At number two hundred, Avenue A," the young man replied.

"I am going that way," said the old man. "I will carry your basket for you."

The young man noticed that as his porter proceeded along the street, the passers-by all bowed to him most politely.

The next day the young dandy saw the old man again, this time in conversation with a group of lawyers.

"Who is that elderly gentleman?" he inquired of a passing friend.

"Why, that is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States," the friend answered.

"That's strange," exclaimed the amazed dandy. "Why do you suppose he carried my market basket for me yesterday?"

"To illustrate the difference between a gentleman and a snob!"

Brevities

Punch: Somebody has invented an electrical device that causes a bell to ring when the temperature of a room falls below a certain level. That is what makes it so unsuitable for bridge parties.

New York Sun: Grand opera in New York is a sell-out. The depression must be over. We may not feel exactly like singing ourselves, but we have reached a point where we can stand it from others.

New Orleans Times-Picayune: The French Cabinet, we gather from the Paris dispatches, faces such a hard winter that Parisians doubt whether it will Blum in the spring.

Whitsitt Imprint: The philosopher who argues that wars are necessary to reduce the population should be included in the surplus.

In Lighter Vein

Free

The Aberdonian drew his car up at the big hotel, attracted by a sign "Free Garage."

After putting his car in it, he strolled in the grounds, but, as he showed no signs of entering the booking office, an attendant came out and asked him what accommodation he needed for the night.

"None, my son," replied the traveler, "I'm sleeping in my little car yonder."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Answers

"I told you our engagement was a secret."

"Yes, dear—that's what I'm telling everybody."

Intelligent Youngster

The young playwright was complaining to the famous producer that his three-year-old son had torn up the manuscript of his newest masterpiece.

"Ah," mused the producer, "the child can read."

Never!

Overheard in a New York subway at the rush hour, as the guard was battering the last 20 men into a car that already held twice its capacity: "Well, one thing Americans will never stand for is regimentation."—Living Church.

Animal Aviators Meet Some Sables

Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—26

By H. Boylston Dummer

After our animal aviators had sailed over the Ural Mountains, Reddy Squirrel asked, "What country are we in now?"

"What country? Why we are still in Russia, and will be for some time yet," replied Reddy Fox.

"Do they raise anything to eat in Russia?" asked Racky Coon. "It seems such a deserted looking country."

"I should say they do raise something to eat here!" exclaimed Reddy Fox. "For one thing, they raise almost twice as much wheat as we raise in the United States."

"This surely is a wild country, but I like it so much better than man-made cities," remarked Buster Bear.

"You may be right," piped up Stowaway Mouse, "but my mother mouse used to live in the city, and she said it was very easy to snitch a few nibbles of cheese—and cheese is, oh, so good!"

"You don't have to tell us that," said Buster, "because you ate all our big cheese that we planned to enjoy on this trip. But we've forgiven you now."

"If Stowaway Mouse ever has to look for a job, he should try to get work in a cheese factory," said Racky Coon, "except that he'd eat up all the profits."

"Well," squeaked Stowaway Mouse, "you animals had better stop mouthing about me, and use your eyes more. I think I see animals down in that grove of trees!"

"I think Stowaway Mouse is right," said Reddy Squirrel. "I'm sure I saw some small animal dart behind one of those big trees."

"That means down again," announced Buster.

They landed safely on the snow, and started out with the usual peeking, for in these unfamiliar lands one could never tell what strange animal might pop out.

"Say! Have you animals lost anything?" inquired a little animal, opening a door in the side of a great hollow tree.

Our animals were surely taken by surprise at this unexpected voice. But at last Reddy Fox said, "Yes, we were looking for something. We thought we saw an animal dodge behind a tree."

"You surely did; and that animal was none other than Mr. Russian Sable, at your service. Come in and meet my family of sables."

Reddy Fox said, "Mrs. Sable, I think you have about the finest fur of all animals we have met on this trip."

"I'm just a humble, modest animal, but I thank you for that compliment. I understand Russian sable is one of the world's finest furs. So, of course, I'm proud to have such a wonderful fur coat."

Reddy Squirrel remarked, "I hope, Mrs. Able, you'll be able to keep it. No—what I'm trying to say is, I hope, Mrs. Sable, you'll be able to keep it fur a long, long time."

Quotation for Today

A PURPOSE wedded to plans may easily suffer shipwreck. Of a far higher quality is the will that can subdue itself to wait, and lay no petty traps for opportunity.—GEORGE MEREDITH.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bedside Stools

REALIZING that many children today sleep in their own beds, which are as high as the grown-ups' beds, a handy man set about to make some bedside stools. These were attractive in shape and made so that they would not turn over easily. He painted a few in soft colors, but left some to be decorated to match rooms.

His stools took well with mothers; and children who saw them in friends' homes asked their parents to get them one. It was a simple idea, but it brought happiness and a bit of profit to the handy man.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Bible Arithmetic No. 42

(Answer)

Solution: 7 (Lazarus—John 11:1-2) minus 2 ("Jesus wept"—John 11:35) is 5; plus 9 is 14; multiplied by 7 (Malachi) is 98; divided by 14 (Gen. 30:16-28) is 7.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Journalistic aspirations fostered under university extension courses frequently produce surprising results.

Letter Changing: Girl, Gill, Will, Wile, Wife.

Fun With Digits: 2973-14,865 equals 1-5.

Occupations of the Famous: Inventor—Bell; printer—Caxton; statesman—Disraeli; admiral—Farragut; composer—Handel; historian—Macaulay; dramatist—Moliere; painter—Ruebens; poet—Tennyson; explorer—Amundsen.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

If the subject of journalism appeals to you, there's a bit of excellent advice tucked away in today's cryptogram which is shared by a Pickering, Ont., reader:

ERMIONXZQUZA NQVZIN-

UZROQ GRQUHIHF MOPHI MOZ-

KHIQZUB HYUHOQZRO

ARMIQHQ GIHCMHOUXB VIR-

FMAH QMIVIZQZOD IHQMXUQ.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing GIRL to WIFE in four moves.

Fun With Digits

Using the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, each once, try arranging them to express a value for one fifth.

Occupations of the Famous

Can you identify these famous persons by their occupations? The first has been checked, as usual:

1	inventor	Tennyson	
2	printer	Amundsen	
3	statesman	Bell	1
4	admiral	Moliere	
5	composer	Ruebens	
6	historian	Caxton	
7	dramatist	Disraeli	
8	painter	Handel	
9	poet	Farragut	
10	explorer	Macaulay	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Poetry

Poetry has been to me its own exceeding great reward: It has given me the habit of wishing to discover the good and beautiful in all that meets and surrounds me.—Coleridge.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reunited

(Irish Times)

Dublin

Among the many stories concerning the wonderful homing instinct possessed by dogs, and illustrated by long journeys across unfamiliar country, I give the palm to one told to me by an English friend who knows the animals personally, and who vouches for the truth of the story.

When some neighbors of hers in the English Midlands decided to move into another county, they took the dog, a small terrier; but, realizing that cats dislike a change of residence, they left the tabby with the new tenants, and made the journey by car, some 60 or 70 miles.

For some weeks the terrier fretted visibly, then he disappeared, and his owners mourned him. Three weeks later they looked out of a front window, and saw him limp through the gateway, accompanied by the cat. They were footsore and very hungry, though not by any means starving; and, having enjoyed a nourishing meal, the dog escorted his pal to the kennel. There the cat retired to the furthest corner, and when the leader of the expedition had stretched himself across the opening, they slept the clock round.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 42

From the number of letters in the name of the brother of Mary and Martha ..... —

Subtract the number of words in the Bible's shortest verse ..... —

Add the number of letters in the foregoing verse —

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of the last book of the Old Testament ..... —

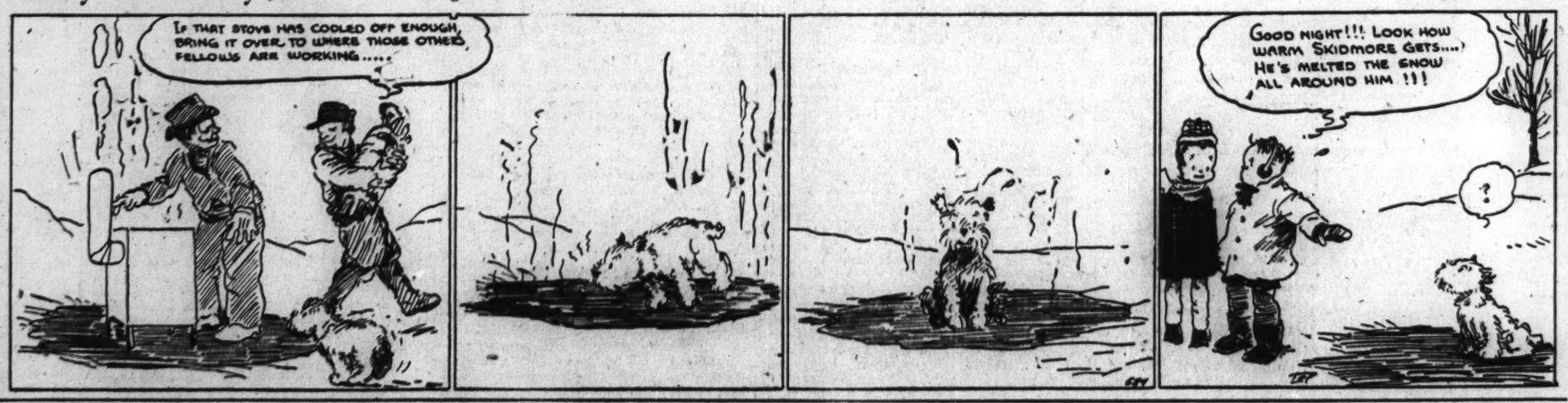
Divide by the number of years Jacob had to work for Laban in order to win Rachel ..... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

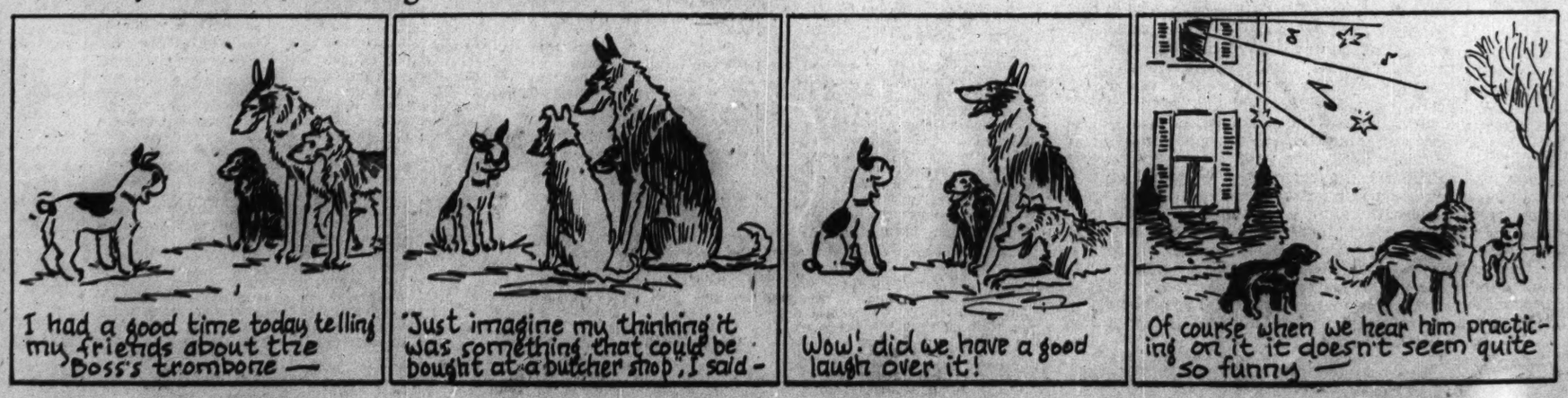
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hot Dog*

By LE PELLEY


IS THAT STOVE HAS COOLED OFF ENOUGH, BRING IT OVER TO WHERE THOSE OTHER FELLOWS ARE WORKING.....
GOOD NIGHT!!! LOOK HOW WARM SKIDMORE GETS....' HE'S MELTED THE SNOW ALL AROUND HIM !!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Better to Hear About Than to Hear*

By CARMACK


I had a good time today telling my friends about the Boss's trombone —
"Just imagine my thinking it was something that could be bought at a butcher shop," I said -
Wow! did we have a good laugh over it!
Of course when we hear him practicing on it it doesn't seem quite so funny —

Parliamentary Practice

Automatic Vacancy

Question: Bylaws state that the president shall be elected at the semi-annual meeting and shall serve one year. At the annual meeting, the president was elected to serve on the board. Does this automatically relieve him of the presidency? or does he have to send in a written resignation? There is nothing in the bylaws to cover this situation.

Answer: It is assumed that the bylaws do not permit the president to serve on the board. If so, while the president would not necessarily have to resign in order to be a candidate for election to the board, it would be orderly to resign as president immediately upon election. Regardless of this, however, the acceptance of the election to the board is equivalent to resignation as president. A new president should at once be elected.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An Economic Locarno?

EUROPE does not want war. Measures for keeping the peace taken or talked of in the last few days again prove that peoples and chancelleries will go a long way to avoid repeating the history of 1914. The proposal for returning German colonies is only the most spectacular evidence of a desire that goes deep.

That proposal may have all sorts of strings tied to it. It may have no official standing. It has many earmarks of a trial balloon. Mandate restrictions under the League of Nations plainly complicate it. It may even be made by France with full knowledge that Britain, and particularly the British Dominions, will not consent, and that for Germany to accept without such consent would end the Reich's hopes of keeping British friendship. In "Mein Kampf" Chancellor Hitler pointed out the fatal failure of German foreign policy before 1914 in not seeing that either British or Russian friendship was indispensable.

Talk of returning colonies could be merely a maneuver to put Berlin in a hole diplomatically. But we cannot believe either France or Britain would so foolishly blunder. Such a move would be overclever and shortsighted. For the need is to help Germany out of a hole economically. Even the Paris papers are showing sympathetic interest in the economic stresses and strains to which the German people have been subjected. Though this sympathy be partly impelled by fear that internal stresses may result in external explosions, there is definite gain in the fact that thought is being turned to consideration of war causes and to the peaceable removal of them.

In the immediate situation, British and French statesmanship appears to be directed toward two goals: 1. Easing of German economic strains; 2. Smothering the Spanish spark of possible world war. German and Italian statesmanship also seems to have two goals: 1. Maintaining the diplomatic prestige of the present regimes in Rome and Berlin; 2. Preventing the erection of a proletarian state in Spain. The two sets of objectives are not irreconcilable.

It appears difficult but it might be possible for Germany to modify the system of economic isolation which Dr. Schacht himself has declared very unsatisfactory and join Italy in adhering to the British, French and American currency stabilization system. It might be even harder to arrange transfers of mandates to Germany, but any step in that direction could be easily considered in Germany as a diplomatic victory. And more tangible help in easing economic strains might be arranged by removing some trade barriers.

On the question of Spain, the development of a communist state in the Iberian Peninsula would not be welcomed either in London or Paris. If Germany and Italy can forgo hopes for the triumph of fascism in Spain, it would appear that a compromise could be arranged by which the civil war might be starved into relative quiescence. For some time it has given signs of exhaustion. Indeed, men and money from outside seem to be the principal sources of whatever vitality it now displays.

Britain and France, by their firmer stand against such outside supplies, show a new determination to smother an international conflict. Part of this firmness may arise from a bargain they are supposed to have made with Mussolini. This would further isolate Berlin diplomatically. It would make economic isolation even less attractive. But that system is closely linked with the National Socialist system and will be hard to abandon.

Along with their firmness, Britain and France will need to offer tactful and real help in the easing of economic strains. If they do, they may erect an effective defense against a war nobody wants.

Self-Denying Patriotism

THE general denunciation by Americans of plans for shipping American planes to feed the flames of Spanish civil war is vastly encouraging. Not only does it promise early action by Congress to plug one gap in neutrality legislation and prevent such shipment; it reflects an improved sense of patriotism.

Beginning with the President, Americans everywhere are applying the term "unpatriotic" to the demand for a license to ship this war material. A definite advance can be recorded in public thinking on this question. Once the public would have known nothing of such plans, Even a few years ago the popular concept of patriotism had more to do with assertion of national rights (which might mean merely the profits of a few nationals) and the assertion of readiness to fight than with keeping out of a fight.

Today there is a national outcry that brands as "unpatriotic" any profiteering which may entangle America. This present incident only re-emphasizes the attitude which last year caused abandonment of oil leases in Ethiopia.

There is even more; among many there is a desire that America shall have no part in supplying the materials for prolonging mass murder in Spain. This sense of loyalty to humanity may some day become even stronger than patriotism. But meanwhile it is heartening to have the pacific rather than the belligerent side of patriotism developed.

Possibly the next step is to get it so well established that all profiteering, not merely one isolated case, will earn the same denunciation. If Americans are as quick to say "unpatriotic" when there is a chance to profiteer on other materials of war, such as cotton, wheat, scrap iron, cellulose, oil, etc., in which millions may be interested, there will be no danger of their getting into a war which is no rightful concern of theirs. And the new patriotism will have been proved. It will be more than a word to throw at one exporter; it will be a rule of action for all, a rule under which all are ready to make the sacrifice now demanded of one exporter.

Steam From the Sun

MERE mild curiosity probably describes the attitude of the great majority of those who have read of the tests of the new solar steam engine with which Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, has for some time been experimenting. And perhaps that is as much as is warranted until specialists with their logarithms, their refraction angles and their coefficients of expansion have further refined and improved the device.

But when one looks about at the sources of energy now utilized to do men's work—sources or forms that once were not known to exist, such as steam from coal or oil, gas or gasoline in internal combustion engines, electricity from steam or waterpower—one can begin to sense the possibilities in harnessing the heat of the sun, a source of energy potentially greater than any of these. Moreover, in a comparative glance back over the development of some of the inventions that have lightened humanity's burdens or widened its horizons there is a significant change discernible in the mental disposition with which the populace on the sidelines watches the struggles of the inventor.

When John Fitch 150 years ago was exhibiting on the Delaware River near Philadelphia his weird and cumbersome conception of a steamboat—forerunner of Robert Fulton's successful Clermont—even such a distinguished and forward-looking experimenter as Benjamin Franklin doubted the practicality of moving vessels by steam. And a French traveler, J. P. Brissot de Warville, commented on the jibes thrown at Fitch's chief associate:

> These railleries appear to me very ill-placed. The obstacles to be conquered by genius are everywhere so considerable, the encouragement so flexible, and the necessity of supplying the want of hard labor in America so evident, that I cannot, without indignation, see the Americans discouraging by their sarcasms the generous efforts of one of their fellow citizens.

A certain amount of amusement at the trials of inventors may still be indulged, as when the melting of a dab of solder incapacitated an earlier model of Dr. Abbot's sun-power engine. Yet people have not entirely missed such lessons as that of Dr. Samuel P. Langley's aerodrome. After it had been dismissed for years as a failure and had been succeeded by the Wright brothers' airplane, some physical scientists a few years ago proved that with simply the provision of a suitable runway, Langley's machine would actually fly. Nor have they failed to be a little awed by the succession of discoveries and innovations of the past century or two.

The encouragement now bestowed on invention as recently reviewed in the one hundredth anniversary of the United States Patent Office and in the almost lavish endowments of research by industry, government and private philanthropy today are marks of an openness of thought, an increasing mental receptivity of the people, no less useful than the inventions themselves.

Seeing Things at Sea

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist'
And still it near'd and near'd:
As if it dodged a water-sprite,
It plunged and tack'd and veered.

WITH such fabulous reports did the ancient mariner hold the wedding guest. But modern mariners have been holding Government officials with reports of sights as strange. Ships upside down, beaches floating above black cliffs, suns, sudden green icebergs, asheen in a sun motionless above the mast. An official of the United States Weather Bureau says these sights are explainable. Refractions of atmospheric layers cause vision distortions, he explains.

Is it possible, then, that some of the age-old legends of the sea had origins similar to these contemporary air-drawn visions? Perhaps the Flying Dutchman, the enchanted castle of Morgan Le Fay, and waterfalls in the ocean were writ first by refractions in the skies. Certainly this conjuring of the vapor—painting cities out of nothing on the desert's face, opening magic casements to the eyes of sea voyagers, and pointing gleams that never were on land or sea—speaks with seeming actuality to the erratic senses. Those who have witnessed it know only that they thereby lose some of their facility for ending arguments with, "Well, I know what I see, don't I?"

Industrial Unionist

Book News of the Day

"THE political and economic history of America in the next ten years will be largely written in terms of the success or failure of John L. Lewis." Heywood Broun may have abandoned caution when he made that statement to Cecil Carnes, author of JOHN L. LEWIS, LEADER OF LABOR (New York: Robert Speller. $2.50). But a columnist has license to drive the bur in deeper than the chronicler of events; and Mr. Broun's emphasis sets up a useful insurrection in the normal train of political forecasting.

* * *

Industrial unionism is riding a flood tide today. Even the most skeptical must have been impressed by the vote of the General Electric Company workers the other day, preferring an outside industrial union to the company union of this socially advanced corporation. This case was obviously no mere rebellion against the employer; these workers reflected a growing conviction that collective bargaining, to be effective, must be carried on by unions representing all the workers, unskilled as well as skilled, and organized with a strength comparable to that of the corporations.

John L. Lewis dominates the industrial union movement today as he has dominated each lesser platform on his rise to power. He would like, says the author, to be President of the United States. He intends to head a national Labor party, mobilizing the workers' vote to regulate industry through the power of government. In a word, he is the chief contender for labor generalissimo in such class warfare as will be tolerated in the United States. His policies and characteristics will, in good measure, determine whether this conflict shall be progressively resolved by moderation, or forced through periods of extremism.

* * *

It will not be surprising if many moderates find alarm rising within them on reading this book. With no lapse of friendliness, and a strong palette of color, Lewis is candidly portrayed as a giant of unsteadied but fervent power, convinced of the breadth of his idealism and at the same time prodded by relentless ambition; ruthless, cunning, a master at rousing the masses—having the stuff of labor dictatorship in him. There is no hint in the Carnes account that Mr. Lewis cares anything for the delicate niceties of capitalist management; his is a doctrine of power politics, on the picket line and potentially in Congress. Capital fears impatient leadership in the labor movement. And Mr. Lewis gets the nomination for chief antagonist to orderly reform.

But the later pages of his biography show a rising instead of a falling action to the plot. Mr. Lewis, it seems, glories in the relative (for him) moderation of a nation-wide broadcast, as well as in the philippic which flows easily from his tongue. The crusade comes to out-tower the towering personality. The Lewis of tomorrow, head of a responsible Labor party, might naturally grow into a caliber of statesmanship capable of dealing with capitalist management without seeking to overthrow it. S. R. D.

Needs Mending

Soviet Ragman

Moscow

INTO the courtyard below my Moscow office window, solemnly marched three men and an elderly woman, all dressed alike in denim uniforms. One man was playing a lively tune on a Russian accordion, and the four were keeping in step to its rhythms.

The accordion player seated himself on a flight of steps, without interrupting the tune. One man and the woman produced a long blue banner, inscribed with huge white letters, which they hung along our co-operative clothesline. The letters shouted: "It is the duty of every toiler to sell his outworn personal property to the Soviet state."

The three then grouped themselves around the accordion player, and awaited results. The music soon attracted three small boys, a tiny girl, and a curious housewife still drying her hands on her apron. After some conversation with the visitors, the children dashed into the co-operative apartment house, and soon emerged with a varied assortment of dilapidated articles: several pairs of shapeless galoshes, a pair of hole-filled shoes, several broken bottles, some tin cans.

At this point our curiosity impelled us to join the group in the courtyard. One uniformed man was gravely consulting a mimeographed list; another was examining the articles submitted by the children, and the woman was carefully counting out a handful of small change.

"For the galoshes, the state will pay 40 kopecks," announced the man with the list. "For the shoes, 30 kopecks. For the bottles, 3 kopecks. For the cans, nothing." He looked at the children, who nodded. He carefully wrote out a memorandum and handed it to the children. "Give this to our cashier," he said, "and she will give you the money." The children carried the paper to the woman.

"And now, we need more articles," said the man. "The state needs all discarded articles, to convert for social benefit." But these children apparently had exhausted their resources; one small boy claimed a share of attention by ascending the trapeze bar and rapidly turning somersaults. The others examined their kopecks. Two of the men entered the house and began to knock at each door.

Meanwhile, we asked the woman to tell us about her work. "We are employees of a state organization," she explained proudly. "The state needs waste products for its industries. It is our task to collect them. Our brigade is assigned to this district. We shall visit in turn each co-operative dwelling, and when we have made the rounds, will begin over again."

The men returned from the apartment house with some additional articles, collected the requisite kopecks from the woman cashier, and carried them back to the sellers. When they returned, the "brigade" took down its banner, gravely lined up, and marched off to the tune of the accordion. But the woman shouted: "Remember, we shall return in two weeks. Save your out-worn articles for the state." D. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Patriotism: New Style

A NEW YORK company that manufactures delicate precision instruments useful in warfare has provided a rare but inspiring example of patriotism. It has recently received orders from European governments running into the millions of dollars. The orders called for various artillery fire-control devices that very few companies either here or abroad can produce. But all of the orders have been rejected.

One of the officials of the company declared that this has been done because he and his colleagues did not want to put the company in a position of selling war instruments to a foreign government when those instruments might conceivably be used against the United States in the event of a general war. He added that it would be only in co-operation with the American Government, or at the suggestion of the Government, that his company would put these devices at the disposal of foreign powers. This policy will doubtless not ruin the company financially, but it does mean that it is losing profits that it could otherwise have for the asking.

The attitude here revealed is in direct contrast to that shown by manufacturing concerns during the period of the World War before America entered that conflict. Some of these firms literally tumbled all over themselves in the hope of raking in the biggest profits they possibly could from the war trade. They showed little concern for the probable consequences of their profiteering. They were as eager to deal with Germany as with the Allies, but British control of European waters prevented that. In the end this trade was a large factor in putting America into the war.

What makes the action of the New York company particularly admirable is that it is under no compulsion, moral or legal, at this moment to reject the orders it has been receiving. There are plenty of other companies in certain American industries right now that are dealing heavily and profitably in war goods. If they have their way, another great war-trade boom may develop, a boom attended with all the dangers that accompanied the war prosperity of 1915 and 1916.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Radio in Education

IN ENGLAND, Wales and Scotland much is being done to adapt radio programs to the broadening of classroom education. In England and Wales more than five thousand schools have receiving sets; in Scotland more than one fifth of all the schools are so equipped. There is a Central Council for School Broadcasting, and program provision is made for pupils from five to eighteen years of age. In their classroom boys and girls listen to speakers of world-wide fame and hear concerts, dramatic excerpts and feature programs designed for their benefit.

The purpose of the Central Council is to develop close co-operation between teacher and broadcaster. . . . The council rigidly tests, under school conditions, all receiving sets submitted by manufacturers and issues lists of approved apparatus twice yearly, so that schools may have only first-class reception.

In our own country, numbers of schools have receiving sets, but there would seem to be a need for a central council for school broadcasting. Schools in Rochester, N. Y., listen to such programs as those of the splendid philharmonic orchestra, but in general there does not seem to be the planned coordination obtainable through a central council. For example, a school in one large city was given the world baseball series! — *National Humane Review* (Albany, N. Y.).

Culture in a Strange New World

WE HAVE to purify and guide the mentality and culture in this part of the world [Brazil] toward a more optimistic interpretation of life, by believing in the forces of co-operation of the mind and of the heart; by purging the moral atmosphere of our daily life; by learning to have the courage to praise and to applaud with the same promptness and spontaneity which mark our impulses toward evil speaking, developing our capacity to admire and duplicate the generous and stimulating examples frequently found in our path.

For this task of education and culture, for this effort of conscientious articulation toward a better destiny for our nationality, the United States is our most suitable model because this country alone knew how to make blossom anew in the prodigious scene of this continent, warmed by the fire of a true democracy, the old hot-house plant representative of the European civilisation, which was wilting desolately confined in an atmosphere of irritating prejudices and pungent remainders of unquenchable hatreds. . . .

The solution of the Brazilian problem rests, above all, upon the education of our people by sweeping from its mind, weakened by a general illiteracy and the lack of culture of those who can read and write, the webs that prevent them from even understanding democracy, let alone practicing and defending it.—*Belisario de Sousa*, in the *Jornal do Brasil* (Rio de Janeiro).

Unions as Institutions

FREQUENTLY in recent months we have noted the marked rise in institutional advertising in newspapers, and it was with little surprise that we noted in the New York Post recently a full page devoted to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Under leadership which has frequently been charged with radicalism, but never with venality, this organization of men's clothing workers has within 20 years revolutionized conditions of pay and labor. This union has been "tough" and has conducted many strikes, but it has been single-minded in its fight to improve the status of its members in an industry which would have been leaden-footed without this spur. Its story appears in a series including the history of several leading corporations and is said to have inspired two other unions—the Ladies' Garment Workers and United Mine Workers—also with histories of battle against individualistic employers, to similar expositions of their achievements.

Let there be light, and plenty of it! If the unions have a story to tell in advertising, and most of the long-established organizations have, no hand should be put forth to stay them. On the contrary, there are undoubtedly many phases which the advertisements will omit for reasons of space or policy, giving the enterprising editor a peg on which to hang news that has received too little constructive or critical attention.—*Editor & Publisher.*

No War for Ideologies?

THE miserable doings in Spain especially encourage vested interests to emphasize the inevitability of a fight to the death between Right and Left. On people who do not think deeply, the fiction is foisted that over there we now see the introduction to the great world struggle between two ideas, between fascism and communism; between Right and Left. This is rank nonsense. It is a fight between two sets of political groups who are after power, in a country sorely harassed by mismanagement of long standing. And each set receives, for obvious reasons, the support of like-minded partisans abroad. But the world as a whole has no need of this struggle. . . . Treading along their wide golden middle way, the politically mature countries do not believe that the outcome could affect them. They rather see that the fighters will mutually weaken each other, and in any case they are keenly aware of the reasons for the so-called war of ideologies.—*De Haagsche Post* (The Hague, Netherland).

The Wide Horizon

Big Men From Little Nations

By Mallory Browne

THE emergence of a new concept of diplomacy is one of the most significant developments of the post-war period. It is generally acknowledged today that the League of Nations has produced certain radical changes in international relations and negotiations. Fifteen years under the ascendancy of Geneva with its "open covenants openly arrived at" and its constant conferences under the public eye, have evolved a somewhat different diplomatic ideal.

Despite the fact that the League's prestige and authority are today at a low ebb, this revised diplomacy does not appear to be declining, but rather continues and increases in favor and extent. The recent Pan-American Peace congress at Buenos Aires is an indication of this.

Perhaps because it appears to be derived from the Greek word meaning "double"—perhaps because it has not always been free of duplicity in the past—diplomacy has undeniably come to be popularly associated with "double dealing." A more accurate, and fairer, definition of a diplomatist would be "one who sees both sides of a question." It must be admitted, however, that before the war, diplomacy seldom saw more than one side of international disputes—the side of the larger and more powerful of the two parties concerned.

* * *

It is fundamentally this mistaken and unfair concept of diplomatic activity which the League of Nations has begun to revise. By establishing an assembly wherein all nations, small and large, are on a basis of theoretical equality, and by providing a tribune from which the smallest country may put its case publicly before the opinion of the whole world, the League has taken a first great step toward adjusting the balance of justice between big and little powers.

This new diplomacy of the smaller powers has many eminent representatives not only in Europe but on the American continent as well. One of them, Señor Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, has just received the Nobel Peace Prize for 1936. Another prominent diplomatist of this type is Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

The diplomatic career of Dr. Castillo Najera has coincided with the rising role of the smaller states in international negotiations. Twelve years ago Dr. Castillo Najera abandoned his profession—he was an eminent physician whose reputation was not confined to Mexico but extended to medical circles in the United States—to become Mexican Minister to China.

Here he accumulated most first-hand knowledge of the far-eastern situation which was to become invaluable later when the Sino-Japanese quarrel came before the League of Nations. From China, Dr. Castillo Najera was sent as Mexican Minister to the Netherlands and then to Belgium. Various missions took him at this time to Geneva, and he soon afterward became head of the Mexican delegation to the League.

Dr. Castillo Najera had not been in Geneva long before his exceptional ability as a statesman and advocate of the smaller nations began to be recognized.

It is this experience at Geneva that dominates Dr. Castillo Najera's diplomatic career and character. A conversation in Paris quite some time ago, when he was still Mexican Minister to France, proved that to be the case, and there is no reason to think his views have changed since his establishment in Washington.

* * *

Perhaps it is a symbolic coincidence that the Mexican Legation in the Rue de Longchamp in Paris is only a step from the statue of George Washington, just around the corner from the Place des Etats-Unis! This legation is an unusually cheerful edifice, with an appearance and atmosphere reminiscent more of America than of either Mexico or France.

The conversation centered around Dr. Castillo Najera's favorite topic, the League, and in particular the role of the smaller states in the international community. Referring to the recent settlement of a dispute between Britain and Finland, which had just been concluded, he declared:

"It is, perhaps, the first time that a minor power has been recognised as entitled to the same consideration as a great power. That is, in my opinion, one of the chief advantages of the League of Nations. It enables the smaller nations to raise their voices with some authority and effectiveness in international matters concerning them.

"Perhaps even more important than the theoretical equality which the League accords us," he continued, "is the opportunity of submitting our case to the public opinion of the world. Thus Geneva has become a great tribune, or sounding board, whence the smaller states may make themselves heard, and be reasonably certain of some response."

Dr. Castillo Najera, however, has no illusion as to the League being perfect. "It must be continually improved, perfected and strengthened, of course," he declared, "but it is a mistake to speak of the League as about to collapse. There is too great a tendency to point out its few failures, and to ignore its many successes—not only in the political realm, but also in the fields of economics, sociology and hygiene."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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A STREET IN JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, ANDALUSIA, SPAIN. FROM THE WATER COLOR BY CARROLL BILL

Spain—the Ancient Struggle

By V. S. Pritchett

TWO YEARS AGO—it was just after the unsuccessful rising of the Asturian miners, and 30,000 men and women were lying in the jails all over Spain without trial—Don Fernando de los Rios said to me: "The place of most significance for the future history of Europe is not Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy, but Spain. What is taking place in this country will sooner or later shake Europe to its foundations."

One of the moderate Socialists who founded the republic in 1931, he is now Spanish Ambassador in Washington and fortunate to be out of the country, where his words have been only too tragically realized. For Spain, still tinged with medievalism, the least European of western Europe's countries, and one whose tenacious love of tradition had enabled it to escape from the effects of the two great historical movements of Europe, the Reformation and the French Revolution, has once more dragged the powers into its quarrel.

To understand what is happening in Spain, one has to think on two planes simultaneously. On the one hand the history of the nineteenth century is being repeated. You have a struggle of large sections of the Spanish people to free themselves from the political domination of the Roman Catholic Church, the army and what is scarcely more than a feudal oligarchy, and to emerge into the modern world. On the other, you have Europe once more choosing Spain as the battleground for two rival ideologies—the Fascist and the Democratic—and enacting a repetition of the Peninsular War of 1812. Only now there are two Napoleons in the field, Herr Adolf Hitler and Signor Benito Mussolini, and so far there is no sign of an English Wellington. Lovers of such analogies will remember that the opportunity to defeat the Napoleonic tyranny did not come to Spain until the Emperor fell under the fatal fascination of the Russian enemy.

Every day these powers have gone a little deeper into the Spanish conflict. The Non-intervention Pact did not seriously check them from sending modern war material into Spain and bodies of trained men, too. Unofficial regiments from all over Europe have been fighting on both sides. When Gen. Francisco Franco announced his blockade of Barcelona, one saw the prospect of foreign armies and navies officially engaged in the struggle. There were those who said, and still say, that the dreaded "next war" had really begun already.

We had been preparing for the last war as usual; but, under fascism, the old kind of war between sovereign states gives place to a new model: international class war between fascism and democracy which cuts across frontiers and traditional power politics. If this diagnosis needs to be modified, it is undoubtedly true that the dictators of Europe, frightened by the new and terrible weapons of modern war, have hit upon the compromise of trying out these weapons and of fighting their quarrels in backward countries like Spain and Ethiopia, knowing modern war would be ruinous to a crowded, modern, industrialized state.

In the international smoke the true nature of the struggle in Spain becomes obscured. And very naturally, because it is obscure and complex in itself. Nothing could be more misleading than to call the civil war a struggle between Reds and Fascists. The religion and temperament of Spaniards have given them a passion for authoritarian and reactionary

Wide World

THE MADRID POST OFFICE AS IT APPEARED BEFORE A REBEL BOMB FELL AT THE ENTRANCE AND DAMAGED IT

governments, an almost African desire to be outside the European current. The trouble is that it has been impossible in the last hundred years or more to be out of contact with Europe; and the influx of European ideas, the coming of the machine, has given an immense force to the growing number of people in Spain who wish to free themselves from the traditions of a feudal economy and mind which no longer fulfills but, falsely, starves and stultifies. Illiteracy amounts to 70 per cent of the population in some regions; slowly increasing education has awakened the masses to the demands of social justice. The hostile population demands a share in the additional wealth which the already rich had got from what modern developments had been introduced.

* * *

These demands have gradually overwhelmed the old system with their urgency, and General Franco represents the attempt of the old system to save itself from complete destruction. Election or no election, he was determined, as the army has always been in the past, to supplant the legal government and prevent changes which would affect the interests and beliefs of the established order. The past history of the republic provided, of course, plenty of plausible excuses for his action.

The division of forces is not, however, as simple as all that. Every statement about Spain has to be qualified. First of all, there is not one Spain, but many. It has been said that every regional is a separate Spain, and certainly every region, each with its own very different climatic and economic features, is a nation. When Isabel the Catholic united Spain in the fifteenth century, she imposed merely the political dominion of that extreme central tableland of poor, stolid and noble peasant-farmers. The regions lived on in many cases with their separate languages.

So intense is this local patriotism that the very villages and towns in the same neighborhoods are strangers to each other. Cantons of separate towns were set up in the seventies of last century, though they were short-lived; and in the early days of the present civil war, the huge and enthusiastic People's Army of the Madrid Government was rent by these local divisions. "I am from Pravia," says the Asturian song, with sublime exclusiveness; "therefore there is no evil in me."

* * *

The result is a host of anomalies in the conflict. Franco claimed to represent the party of religion, but many Basques, of the most fervently Roman Catholic and highly developed region in the country, fight against him beside the anti-clericals and the destroyers of churches. The Galicians, traditionally liberal and moderate, are nevertheless fighting for General Franco and march into battle with huge medallions of the Sacred Heart on their tunics. The wretched peasant proprietors of Burgos, living in the greatest poverty, find themselves fighting in the cause of the great landowners of the south. Not all the poor are with the Government and not all the rich with General Franco. And he, the devout Roman Catholic and traditionalist, has imported Moslems into his motley forces, Spain's traditional enemies, the Moors, to defeat the militia armies of democracy.

The noteworthy thing is that all the rich, modernized regions, those most in contact with the outside world, are on the Government, or revolutionary, side. Are they fighting for Marxism, anarchism, syndicalism? Immediately, yes; ultimately, I think, no. They are fighting even more for freedom from government centralized in the now politically and economically decadent plateau of Castile, around which the regions tug like snarling dogs around a mat. And this is why the revolutionary forces are federalist; and why General Franco and the conservative order are centralists. Hence the symbolical importance of the capture of Madrid to General Franco and the paradox that the Government forces, to whom Madrid has no value, were defending a redundant city.

The anomalies continue. What is there in common between the Communists, Anarchists, Syndicalists, Socialists, Liberals, Basque and Catalan nationalists who are fighting side by side? Nothing when there is no common enemy. The longer the war continues, however, the more sectional differences vanish. It must not be thought that Communism dominates, because, in the course of the fight, the Anarchists and Syndicalists have abandoned some of their curious objections to all forms of state organization. Communism does not dominate. The disciples of Joseph Stalin are negligible; Trotskyists are more numerous, but amount to nothing beside the enormous memberships of the Socialist and Syndicalist unions. These two seemed to be destined to modify each other. The federalism of the Government side fits in well with the decentralising and building-up-from-the-bottom tendencies of syndicalism which reverse completely the conception of the totalitarian Communist state.

* * *

All discussion about Spain is useless unless it is first of all recognised that for years a revolutionary situation has existed in the country. The situation existed because there had been no gradual distribution of wealth, no rise of a substantial industrial middle class. Toleration and moderation cannot exist in such a world of economically extreme forces, and those who know Spain have seen how foredoomed to futility and corruption were the well-intentioned and ever-persecuted efforts of liberal-minded people to move gradual reform. They were working in a void. In the resulting struggle, the Anarchist or Syndicalist (who descends from the bomb-throwing and mystical disciples of Bakunin, the enemy of Marx), is the natural nineteenth-century-period piece to set beside a General with nothing in his head except the old-fashioned and cynical technique of the coup d'état.

The civil war began in the discredited romantic tradition. The utopian revolutionaries, on the one hand, and the comic-opera General, on the other, have found themselves in a situation very different from what they expected. The General, particularly, who seems to have had no policy, has precipitated a twentieth-century revolution and finds himself obliged to plunge Spain upon a course of repression, tyranny and blood-letting which will reduce the country to a misery it has never known before.

The great error of the men of successive Left governments since the republic has been their perhaps not unnatural obsession with "liberty of conscience," an equally nineteenth-century battle. Emigration, the perfect outlet for poor, overcrowded countries, had ceased. The modern problem was economic, a matter of social justice. The real causes of the civil war lie here, in the wealth of Spain. From the beginning of the century there has been an intellectual and economic renaissance in the country.

* * *

Spain was not bled by the World War in men or substance, but, rather, grew rich. These riches were not distributed among the population. They did not percolate further than the building of a tiny middle class, quite new, and very insecure, who would go to any lengths to defend what they had so recently come by. In Cordoba last year, when the jails were full of the wretched peasantry who earned only a few pence per day, I heard these new people talking of the necessity of crushing the working classes once and for all. And outside the jail in Cordoba, I saw a group of the women relatives of prisoners crying out to the guards that in Spain there was no justice for the poor. It was true, because in Spain often the rich could buy justice.

It may have been inevitable, but it was tragic, that the liberal-minded were so obsessed by the religious struggle of their youth that they roused the formidable opposition of the church to the whole of their program, which included the one vital thing which some Spanish government will sooner or later have to do: the handing of the land to these peasants.

No one can doubt that, left to themselves, the Spanish people would defeat General Franco, who may control large territories with his small, trained and poorly equipped army, but who rules a largely tepid and terrorized population. The Government, on the other hand, has had the mighty fervor of a crusade on its side. General Franco can win only by handing his country over to Italian tutelage. It will be a long time, even with foreign aid, before he defeats the Catalans, the Valencians and the Basques, for they will be fighting not for this ideology or the other, but for their soil. He can win only a long war of extermination. And if this proves to be Spain's 1905, then it will certainly have its 1917, unless he shows considerably more statesmanship and understanding of realities than he has so far done.

* * *

We return to the international plane. One cannot prophesy; and Spain has been called the country of the unforeseen. But General Franco will have to distribute rewards. Has he promised the Moors independence? If he has, there will be trouble with France. Has he promised them nothing? The Moors will have learned that they can defeat white men in battle. A weak Spain will not be able to hold Morocco against a determined foreign power. Spain will have to do what Italy commands.

If the Government wins, one may expect a very nationalist, highly armed Spain, determined to prevent interference with her affairs in the future, a willingness to do as Léon Blum's France requires in Morocco, a tendency to play England and Italy off against each other. And with Russia in alliance, the key to the anti-Fascist lock will be given a double turn in the Straits of Gibraltar. And if Spain is strong by herself, or is acting in co-operation with Italian Mediterranean policy, we may well see a revival of the old campaign for the return of Gibraltar. No wonder the life of the poor, stoical Spanish peasant, living on his twopence or threepence a day in the harsh and extreme climates of the mountainous peninsula, is a mere pawn.

BY THE MOSQUE AT CORDOBA

© Will F. Taylor, London

PEASANTS AT ALMERIA

Imperial Palace: U. S. A.

Emperors of Old, With All Their Power, Never Commanded the Comfort or Service, Convenience or Luxury, Available to All in the Best Modern Hotels, Where the Guest Is King

By Robert W. Desmond

NIGHTS AND DAYS of prowling about the corridors and cellarways of London's Savoy Hotel gave Arnold Bennett material for a best-selling novel. Glorifying the fine inn of today, it was called "Imperial Palace" and dramatized the human and mechanical phantasmagoria which never ceases in a large luxury hotel where national and international social and business activities are concentrated.

At about the time his novel was appearing in bookshops, a similar hotel in the United States closed its doors after several decades; it was the old Waldorf-Astoria, on New York's Fifth avenue. The structure was razed, and the Empire State building soared 102 stories on the site. . . . But 15 blocks north, and two east, there arose, presently, a new Waldorf-Astoria to preserve the old traditions, founded on solid rock, with three stories below ground, and twin towers reaching up 47 stories. A great newspaper called it "the unofficial palace of New York." More than that, it is a city in itself, with a permanent and shifting population numbering from 5000 to 10,000, and upward, daily, a lodging place, a boarding place, a cultural center; not the only luxury hotel in America, but one of the best on any continent.

I. Late Afternoon

STREAMS of traffic flee north along sleek Park avenue. One car turns off into Fiftieth street, and enters a private covered driveway piercing the great bulk of the Waldorf-Astoria. A tall, uniformed figure swings open the door and stands at attention as a man and woman emerge. Footmen spring to aid them, to relieve them of all burdens, and to escort them within.

Past heavy doors of glass and metal they proceed, and up a wide flight of stairs covered with deep, red carpet. Swift elevators whisk them to the sixteenth floor, where they are conducted along a broad corridor, deep-piled, to a spacious and attractive room. From its windows the airy towers of New York appear to be built of squares of yellow light, laid against the darkening sky. . . . Their Highnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Patron, are at home in the Imperial Palace: U. S. A.

The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Patron was expected. They had radioed from the S. S. Normandie, at sea, asking for rooms.

Today the entire staff is ready to bow to the slightest wish expressed by these distinguished guests—and all guests are distinguished! Staff members try to think of things to make them happier and more contented, to give them peace and quiet. The rooms contain a score of little amenities for their convenience and comfort.

The key to hotel success is such thoughtfulness, and courtesy by all members of the staff. The guest may not always be right, but he must be treated as though he were.

"Courtesy, our greatest asset, costs us nothing," the staff is told, and courtesy is obtained, as the hotel man says, "by keeping everlastingly at it."

Doormen, footmen, bell captains, bellmen, elevator starters and operators, lobby porters, ballroom ushers, package boys, and parcel room attendants—all must know the geography of the hotel, must know the answers to innumerable questions, must be neat, erect and pleasing in manner, attentive, businesslike, and able to co-operate with other members of the staff. Each employee must know his manual, which tells him exactly what to do under all circumstances.

II. Evening

IT IS the dinner hour. Snatches of music drift from the Sert Room. White shirtfronts and velvet gowns begin to appear on the staircase from the Park avenue entrance. Others in formal attire come from the private driveway, or from the elevators, whose doors open-and-close-open-and-close in smooth rhythm. Warmth, soft lights, perfume—all convey a sense of well-being.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE Photos by Richard Averill Smith

The Park Avenue Entrance to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York Appears Above. Up a Broad Staircase Inside the Entrance, and the Patron Finds Himself in the Sunny Shown in the Lower Picture

Other groups converge upon the Empire Room, while high up in the hotel, in the Canadian club and in the Junior League club, two of several private clubs with permanent rooms in the hotel, parties appear for before-the-theater dinners. There is a banquet in the great ballroom, with a number of nationally famous figures present; and a dinner in a private dining room on the fourth floor will be addressed by an explorer of world reputation.

Out beyond those mysterious doors, through which the public rarely goes, is a bustle of ordered activity. There are the kitchens, where rests the burden of the hotel's service to the hungry, especially between 5 and 7 p. m., one of the peak periods. Not one kitchen, but several, on different floors, serving the various restaurants and dining rooms, and providing room service.

It is like the non-public parts of a ship. Everything is spotless and cleared for action. The corridors are bare, quite different from the deep-carpeted hallways on the other side of the service doors. The kitchens are of shining steel and aluminum, glistening galleys, presided over by white-capped chefs. Uniformed waiters and bus boys pass and re-pass.

In these kitchens, specialization has been made an art. Certain sections are single-minded about such things as vegetable preparation, pastry-making, dishwashing, silver polishing. There are experts known as oyster men, salad girls, silver men, toast men, fry cooks, pot washers, fish cooks, ice cream makers, and head dish washers, as well as the waiters and bus boys.

Good service in any department of the hotel, the staff is told, lies in organizing so that errors do not occur. Every person's work is definitely thought out and assigned; everyone is instructed and trained to the last degree. And there must be perfect co-operation between every department to make perfect service.

For example, if Mrs. Patron decides she will have breakfast in bed, she gives her order by telephone, and so starts a chain of operations, involving the telephone department, an order writer, a waiter, cooks, checkers, cashiers, the accounting department, the audit department. Each department is dependent on the other, and unless all function perfectly, there is a hitch.

The chef makes up the menus for the restaurants about four days in advance. He files a requisition with the chief steward for supplies. These needs go onto the steward's market list, which he compares with the stock on hand in the sub-basement, and buys only what he requires.

In the morning, the chef issues to sub-department heads in kitchens and restaurants his orders as to the number of portions of all dishes to be prepared. This estimate demands consideration, among other things, of the general state of business, the day of the week—because Wednesdays and Saturdays are popular luncheon days, in winter—the number of guests in the house, the weather conditions.

Banquets and big balls call for the service, sometimes, of thousands of persons, entirely apart from the business which goes on as usual in the regular restaurants. Meals are available, through room service, at all hours of the night, and snacks or similar meals are called for even at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

III. Night

THEATERS are "out" at about 11 o'clock, and a flurry of activity begins in the hotel after that. Gay supper parties gather in restaurants where dancing and entertainment are offered. But most of the guests have gone to bed by midnight. The keys, ordinarily in the care of floor clerks, have been collected by bellmen and delivered at the main desk, where patrons must ask for them. Night settles down; sleep is the thing. The lights are low in the lobbies, the corridors are quiet.

A hotel is in operation 24 hours a day. Sixteen of those hours are full of activity; eight are somewhat less so. This is the "night watch," from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m., when perhaps 300 employees are at work, as compared to 600 or 700 on each of the other two watches, which run from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m., and from 4 p. m. to 11 p. m.

The night employees work behind the desk, checking the day's records of arrivals and departures, and auditing the accounts; at the telephone switchboard, at the room service order desk, in the steward's department, receiving and storing supplies. Some waiters and cooks are busy, catering to the late guests, the "stayouts," and also clearing up the remains of past meals, or preparing for the morrow. A few maids are on duty; special police officers patrol the hotel, inside and out, to see that all is well and stays that way; and, of course, bellmen and elevator operators are indispensable. Heat, light and power are bought outside, but engineers are available in the hotel.

Up on the sixth floor, the radio room has grown quiet. It contains apparatus which brings in programs from all parts of the world, as well as from within the hotel itself, and "pipes" them to radio speakers available in the rooms and for private parties.

One floor below, the executive housekeeper has her office. The main business of a hotel is to provide comfortable shelter for its guests, and the housekeeping department directs that function. As a housewife keeps her home in proper running order, so the housekeeping department keeps the maximum number of rooms in good condition, available for sale. The executive housekeeper has under her direction a great many parlormaids, most of whom come on duty at 8 a. m.; housekeepers, furniture men, vacuum men, paint cleaners, window cleaners, upholsterers, seamstresses, and others who see that the rooms and corridors are in order.

IV. Morning

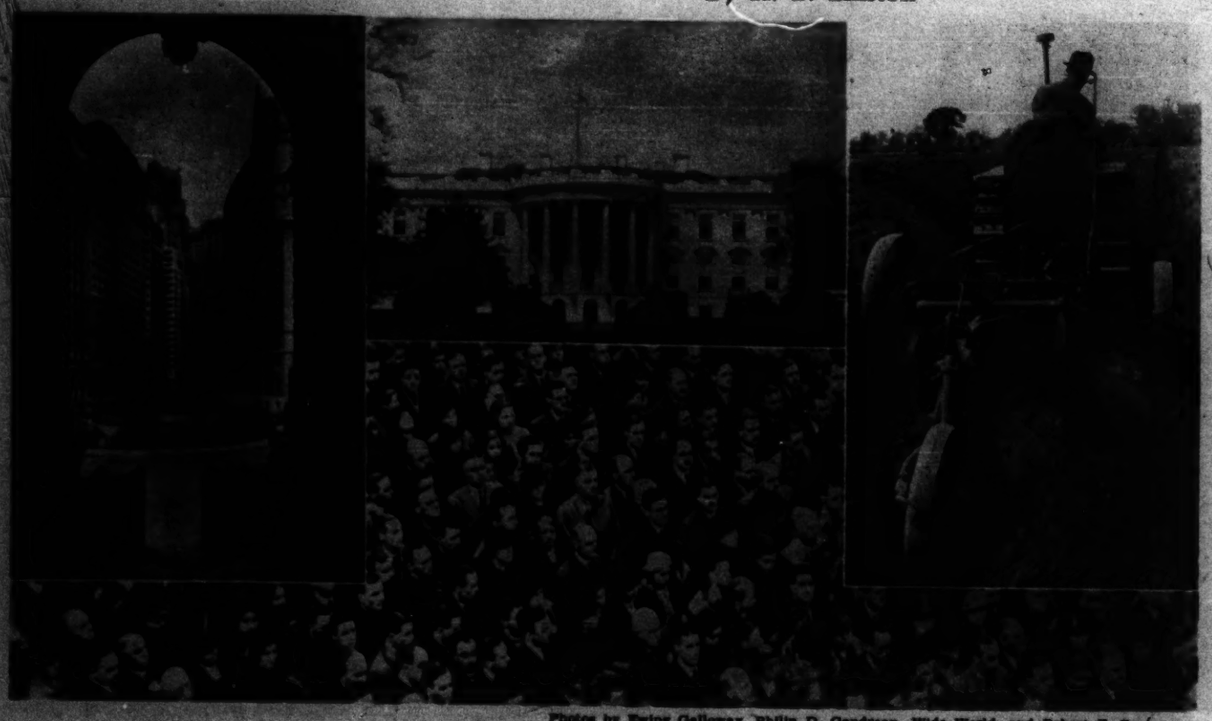
AT 7 o'clock in the morning, the sky is a turquoise blue, with a wash of cream near the horizon. Against this

(Continued on page 12)

Will Roosevelt Go Right or Left?

One View Is That He Will Go Both Ways, Seeking the Redistribution of Income, in One Direction, but Pursuing an Orthodox Course in Monetary and Budgetary Matters

By H. B. Elliston



Photos by Ewing Galloway, Philip D. Gendreau, Wide World, and Robert E. Coales

FROM THE CANYONS OF WALL STREET TO THE WIDE OPEN SPACES
Influences Which Beat Upon the White House, Sounding Across Near the Potomac, Originate With the Few, but Are Felt by the Crowd in the Form of Laws, Regulations, Restrictions—and Privileges

LEFT AND RIGHT, as political labels, came from early usage in the first popular assemblies in continental Europe. At the right of the chairman sat the representatives of church and nobility, defenders of authoritarianism; on the left sat the representatives of the new *demos*, champions of democracy. The phrases have lately been transplanted to the American political scene. Now they have simpler meanings—Left being a synonym for radical and Right being a synonym for conservative. Neither is satisfactory as a definition, but since all definitions are supposed to be ideas enclosed in a wilderness of words, it must suffice.

Observers looking forward to the opening of the Seventy-fifth Congress are about equally divided between those who think that the President is going Left and those who think that he is going Right. I do not belong to either school of thought. I think he is going Right *and* Left; in other words, to my view we shall have a combination of the orthodox and unorthodox in Mr. Roosevelt's second Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt's future Right *and* Left course is determined by his own psychology and the necessities of the New Deal.

* * *

The President is firmly convinced that he has rescued the capitalistic system. "Don't let anybody tell you differently," he said in one of his campaign speeches. Arising out of that feeling is an even stronger feeling that his historical role is so to reform society that it will not be bogged down again. Recovery *and* Reform!

To the President the malaise that periodically comes over our capitalistic system is due to a maldistribution of purchasing power. To cure it he would effect redistribution in behalf of the lowest income receivers in industry and agriculture. Depend upon it—*the New Deal will not be completed till there has been a fairly drastic redistribution of income.* In this connection one may recall "the key of the White House is still in my pocket," "we have just begun to fight" speech at the Madison Square Garden. Behind the Roosevelt charm, as I see it, is a strong vein of obstinacy in achieving reform that is fourth stronger than that of Theodore Roosevelt in seeking to realize his reforms.

Income, as we know from the hard school of experience, is the resultant of effort. If effort is left unimpeded, it will be directed to those income-producing fields where it will be most profitable. And, since men were created equal but are not equal, the fruits of effort will be distributed according to the skill or lack of it of the effort-maker. Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, will seek continuously to *change the conditions of effort and to reapportion its fruits.*

* * *

To that extent the future Roosevelt course may look leftward. But there are more ways of splitting a dollar than breaking it in two. In pursuit of redistributionism the President will no doubt invoke three weapons: the money power, the tax power, and the regulatory power. It is in the use of these three weapons that one foresees the Left-Right course.

1. MONEY: On money I believe that the President will be conservative, orthodox; i. e., Rightist. His first monetary preoccupation is with

(a) *The Budget:* When Mr. Roosevelt assumed the Presidency in 1933, he clung for a time to his campaign pledge to balance the budget. Contrary to the general impression, he is inherently a budget balancer. But the social exigencies of the depression were grave enough to compel him to launch into a course of deficit financiering. Opinion may differ as to the degree of "pump priming" effected by this extra budget spending program. For myself I believe that the benefit has been more social and psychological than economic.

Today the fact is evident that the end of restoring morale has been achieved. Concurrently, moreover, the means of payment have been replenished, so that business may "take off," has taken off, without any lack of the wherewithal. The consequent deficit is wholly a problem of emergency spending. I *feel*—optimist that I am—that the President this session will rise above the special blocs and use his unquestioned leadership to taper off these expenditures. Coupled with the bumper revenues flowing into the Treasury, this should bring a balanced budget within hailing distance—that is, *if* the President can live up to his opportunity of keeping off his neck those special interests and pressure groups which have waxed so numerous and so powerful as the result of the dispensation of federal largesse in the name of national emergency.

(b) *Inflation:* This is what Jeremy Bentham would have called an "impostor term"—it means different things to different people. The spending outside the budget has already produced a specific kind of inflation known as *budgetary inflation.* To it there must be added *devaluation inflation.* Both combined may be expected sometime or other to do their part in promoting a *rising price level.* That is generally thought of as *inflation.* But the kind of inflation that really deserves the name, since it calls up the fear associated with it, is the inflation represented *by a rising price level without a concurrent rise in production.* I call this general inflation.

* * *

At present we are still in the recovery stage, with production rising faster than prices. We still have plenty of unused capacity. Production, that is, can keep rising. Also, purchasing power is growing, so that production will be encouraged to rise. Now such a rise in prices *reflective* of increased demand and increased production may be part of the very process of recovery, though I hope that, during the present upturn, we may avoid such a rise.

At some stage or other of the business cycle, however, confidence will spill over into speculation. That is, prices will probably be boosted by competition to hold *existing* things, not by the competition to buy *new* things. We may call such speculation *blister inflation.* In the 'twenties we had such inflation in real estate and industrial equities. I doubt whether the blisters can ever be expunged so long as there is any field left for private enterprise. Therefore we may expect to see blister inflation again.

As for general inflation, that is, the inflation in general commodities of the kind familiar in history, I am not sure. Certainly general inflation is just as much an imponderable of recovery as blister inflation. But the Roosevelt Administration has equipped the Federal Reserve System with a variety of weapons precisely to combat general inflation. There are those who say that it is economically impossible and politically unfeasible to prevent an unhealthy boom by the use of these powers. I do not know. What we all know from recent history is that it is far easier to stop a boom than to promote one. The difference may be likened to the difference between the ease of pulling on a piece of string and the difficulty of pushing on it.

(c) *Currency:* In the coming year the President's powers over the dollar will have to be repealed or continued by Congress. No doubt Mr. Roosevelt will ask for their continuance. And quite rightly; only one country has so far stabilized its currency on gold—viz. Belgium—and in this circumstance it would be very rash for America to make a unilateral stabilization. This does not mean, however, that the President intends to jockey the currency on the Warren model. We have had *de facto* stabilization since Jan. 31, 1934. In keeping it stable throughout this period the President has shown that he is *not* at heart a currency tinkerer.

* * *

2. TAXATION: Here the President is without doubt unorthodox, i. e., Leftist. Taxation used to be regarded merely as a means of raising revenue. In these latter days the theory propounded by an old German school of economists of using it as a means of redistributing income has become general practice.

There are obviously at least two tax statutes that require clarification. One is the corporate surplus tax. If Jesse Jones is any guide, the Administration intends to lessen the difficulties of small corporations with expansion or debt-retirement plans in view. Then the Social Security Act may be revised to the end at least of making administration simpler. Moreover, the nuisance taxes are doomed to extinction sometime or other. Possibly something may be done about the capital gains and losses tax.

Sooner or later the time must come when the income tax will have to be revised so that it shall rest broadly upon the backs of the whole people. Not until then will there be a real sense of popular responsibility toward the fisc.

3. REGULATION: In the use of regulation Mr. Roosevelt will impinge increasingly upon business enterprise. This is the field in which his slant will be increasingly Leftward. It has been said that now that Mr. Roosevelt has been re-elected the workers and the farmers will begin to collect. There is no need for their pressure. Mr. Roosevelt is already committed to their cause. They are the "forgotten men" intended to profit by New Deal redistributions. The bounties to farmers will come out of the general purse, and I should not be at all surprised to see a tightening of control over agriculture, on the assumption that he who pays the piper should call the tune.

* * *

After the farmer, the worker. Mr Roosevelt believes in the high wage doctrine, and even sought to apply it when American industry was in the red! The philosophy runs something like this: "The hourly rate of wage governs the income of labor, and the income of labor, plus the income of the farmer, keeps the economic system on an even keel." It is fallacious as to the hourly rate; but to my view, a more equitable distribution of income is essential in the effort to maintain the economic system on an even keel.

Nowadays the corporations can pay, as in the depression they couldn't, and the greatest phenomenon since the election has been the way they *have* paid.

I *doubt*—it is only a personal doubt—whether industry's effort to "share prosperity," in Mr. Roosevelt's words, will stave off general regulation. I

(Continued on page 13)

New Curiosity Shop

Throughout America There Have Grown Up Stores Selling Miscellaneous Odds and Ends of Past and Present Generations, and Both Goods and Patrons Provide a Novel Pageant of Interest

By Diana Thorne

Illustrated by the Author

FOR A LONG TIME NOW it has been my habit whenever in a bored mood to do certain things for diversion. One of these, tried and effective, is to visit a Thrift shop in my neighborhood. That it is a place in which my dogs are welcome is not the least among its claims upon my affection. But the amazing collection upon its shelves, and the quaint characters who frequent the place, never fail to entertain me.

The Thrift shop is a place as broad in its conception of what "stock" may be carried as it is broad in regard to the prices the articles ought to fetch!

Anything from an odd bit of broken china marked as low as 2 cents to a

grand piano at $1000 may be found there. Anything, that is, except live-stock and eatables.

I recollect, when in Chicago, being inveigled into a delicious place calling itself the "White Elephant." The idea seems to have been a "war baby." A certain charitable association saw the possibility of such shops as outlets for the disposal of the odds and ends poured into its hands, in lieu of cash, by benevolent donors and by those wishing to dispose of unwanted and unstorable articles.

The first venture began as a glorified rummage sale, took root and flourished. The idea caught on quickly. A public was attracted, a public such as

frequents the Caledonian market in North London.

Today there are Thrift shops throughout the United States, more or less similar in operation and in the nature of the goods offered, but each peculiar in character. They are run as enterprises profitable to the charitable institutions which they represent. The saleswomen are, almost always, cultivated volunteer workers inspired by philanthropic impulses. The articles for sale are always donated.

The particular Thrift shop which is for me a weekly Mecca is divided into numerous and unconventionally arranged "departments." One finds a jewelry stand, a book section, a furniture room, a "gents'" furnishing corner (and one for ladies), shoe shelves, and shelves of sportsmen's wear and equipment. And table and kitchen ware, antiques bona fide and nearly genuine, hooked rugs and torn "Persians," curtains, drapes, bedcovers, glass, china, sculpture, paintings, drawings, prints, and what not—and they get it!

Amazing and amusing and weird things come to hand. The net for the unwanted is cast wide and the harvest is constant and generous. From the collecting vans appear articles the use for which is a mystery. These odd fish from the philanthropic deeps usually become centers for excited and voluble groups, each person offering an opinion, critical, naïve or informed, on both value and possible utility. The fun is sometimes fast and furious and the ultimate possessor a character study!

* * *

The Thrift shop boasts that it receives anything and that it can dispose of anything! I do not doubt its word. After what I have witnessed I could not do so.

I have witnessed the sale of a pair of ladies' rubber boots which were not a pair at all and not even approximately the same size, yet which were donned happily then and there by the purchaser. I saw the eager buying of a tennis racquet that consisted of little else than a handle and frame. I have seen the acquisition by a collector of rarities of a set of acrimonious letters

exchanged between two Victorian gentlemen over a business deal.

Given time and patience, the Thrift shop will respond to the wildest wish or need. I remember one occasion when I went home with a collection comprising a French dictionary, an electric copper-plate heater, a set of original drawings of cats by Louis Wain, a fancy dress costume, an item of Royal Worcester china and a first edition of Galsworthy's "Man of Property," the entire lot costing me well under five dollars! Not the bargain in the transaction but the things themselves made me happy that day.

* * *

Bargain hunters come early to the Thrift shop. They are at the closed doors in a queue each morning awaiting the opening, and avid for the first glance at what may be the cream of the day's offerings. Among the bargain seekers are a few regulars who own antique or curiosity or secondhand clothes shops or bookshops in the neighborhood. These have the vigor, the patience, the sharp eye and the unquenchable appetite which seldom leaves to the tyro like myself a chance for much worth while remaining in the field after their gleanings!

More often than not, arriving early myself in curiosity, I have encountered a couple of Irish women of massive proportions, whose vigor and activity in operation are useful in balking the ingress of less aggressive or more delicate neophytes! Both of these dames specialize in fine lingerie and (one has to suppose) must by this time have a stock of the stuff that would make a chorus girl weep with envy.

There is the young woman who has a

flair for the stage and for theatrical memoirs; the elderly gentleman, retired, and with time heavy on his hands who browses and chats but seldom buys; the man who is, and has been for years, on a still-hunt for a something which has not yet turned up; the lady whose hope it is to find a Hokusai among the oriental prints; the girl whose allowance does not permit dressing by the purchase of "store" goods; the book collector who hopes to find the missing volume of the "Golden Bough"; and a host similar in aim and character.

* * *

On a recent visit I found difficulty in retaining a grave face when, in the "gents'" furnishing section, I saw a Chinese laundryman, whom I recognized, in the painful throes of trying on a Piccadilly frock coat outfit. As I passed with averted eye, he grinned at me and, apparently hopeful that he saw an expert in such matters, he shot at me the words, "Allee light?" I nodded briefly. To express my true feelings and emotions would have been impossible! As he made his purchase, I heard him use in the affirmative, happily, the same words he had used to me as interrogative—"Allee light!"

In the women's department I encountered the two Irishwomen, this time arguing about the relative merits of a silk *negligee*. One of them had donned over her ample person this creation of silky and filmy material, and as she stood in front of the mirror

critically admiring herself, she turned and said doubtfully to her companion: "Sure, now, it's handsome, dearie, that I can see, and I'm ready to be admittin' it, but, what I'd like to know is, *are they wearin' them now?* Are they *shtylish?*"

"Well," said her friend helpfully, "sure, now, Mary, you can't expect *everything* for the price of sixty-five cents, can ye? It looks grand on ye, Mary, and for the money, I say what more do you want?"

That seemed to clinch the argument.

As I turned from the scene a curious-looking man approached and asked me timidly but politely if I would be good enough to try on an evening gown which he wished to acquire for his wife. I was just about her size, he thought, looking me over critically.

After I had done as he wished and he had made his purchase and departed, I was told that he was a former Russian nobleman whose wife supported them by her labors in a near-by restaurant. He frequently came and purchased for her. The manageress has happened to see them both at the opera. She said they were beautifully groomed but everything they wore had come out of the Thrift shop! Shades of "Tovarich"!

The most optimistic client was a boy of about 8 who marched in one day jauntily jingling some coins in his trousers pocket and demanded to be shown "the railroad." He was, to my surprise, taken to the rear room to view a mechanical contraption which seemed, after long study and trial, to answer his requirements and expectations satisfactorily. He tinkered, gazed

and considered for some time. Finally, a little flushed face was raised hopefully.

"How much is it?" he asked.

He was told that the price was one dollar. Gravely he fished out what he had in his pockets—three nickels and some pennies. He laid them out carefully on the counter to the best advantage.

"Can I have it?" he asked without embarrassment.

Several chipped in with me and he left as a proud proprietor.

* * *

A woman had for long been coming and had bought only artificial flowers. She bought all and any that were offered whenever they appeared. Finally, one of the assistants, a young girl, pricked by curiosity, asked her what she did with them. She replied that she planted them in her rock garden and window boxes! She took them in when it rained.

A woman asked for pajamas. She was told there were none on hand and would "slacks" do. "My dear," said the customer coldly, "we are not slackers in my home."

I became interested in a pair of chintz curtains and returned next day to find them gone. Then I learned that a well-known decorator had acquired them and was at that moment in raptures at the telephone over his find.

A cabby walked in, whip in hand, his ancient vehicle and steed being in the street below. "Have ye blankets?" he inquired. Nothing shown to him was warm enough.

"Why, that one would be warm enough for anyone," the salesgirl declared.

"'Tis of me horse I'm thinkin'." She persuaded him to buy two and sew them together.

Ties That Bind the Empire

British Preoccupation With European Affairs Has Made the Dominions Recognize That They Cannot Look With Certainty to the Commonwealth Relationship as a Guarantee of Peace

By E. C. Cotes

Photos © Pac. © Harris & Ewing, Press Portrait Bureau, Wide World, and Keystone

THE BRITISH NAVY AND EMPIRE LEADERS

If the Navy, Here Assembled for Review, Were to Become Tied Up in European Affairs, Where Would Outlying Portions of the Empire Find Protection? The London Shows Have Discussed and Considered This Question. They Are, Top Row, From Left to Right: Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State; W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Gen. Rt. Hon. Jan Christian Smuts, Former Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa; James B. M. Herzog, Present Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Below, From Left to Right, Are the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, and William Morris Hughes, Former Prime Minister of Australia

SUCH A GALE of criticism of Mr. Stanley Baldwin's European policy has blown up in British Empire circles as to make the timbers creak of that stout ship, John Bull's Commonwealth of Nations, which was already laboring in phenomenally stormy world weather.

The main Empire complaint is that Britain has become so involved in continental European affairs as to be liable to drag the outlying parts of the Commonwealth into international quarrels that might otherwise have been escaped.

The complaint has some basis of truth. Britain, on the other hand, can give a weighty answer. This is that for its own safety it has been compelled to enter into mutual protection arrangements with its European neighbors because airplanes have deprived it of the shield that the English Channel has given it in the past, when also its own relative fighting strength was much greater than at present. Mr. Baldwin has thus declared that the Rhine has become the United Kingdom's frontier.

* * *

The Locarno Pact of 1931 and its successor agreements for maintaining the inviolability of that essential border line, constitute a case in point. Britain entered into the Locarno Pact in the capacity of an individual state instead of in that of a Commonwealth of Nations because it discovered that the chief overseas Empire Dominions were not prepared to commit themselves to anything of the kind. There is in these Dominions today a general feeling that a new set of circumstances has thus arisen in which the possibility has to be provided against of the British navy's becoming tied up in European waters, thereby ceasing to afford the same protection as in the past to outlying portions of the Empire.

Britain does not deny the possibility of this happening. And it holds in consequence that collective effort for mutual defense of the various sections of the Empire needs further development.

At the Imperial Conference which takes place in London next year, Britain will thus undoubtedly ask its coequal nations of the Empire to clarify their individual positions in this respect. The main point to be here determined is as to the contribution to the safety of the Empire as a whole that each of the constituent units can undertake to make in the present dangerously disturbed conditions of the world.

Each country of the Empire has problems of its own to consider in this connection. The self-governing Dominions and India are the ones primarily concerned, because the colonies and mandated and other British territories consist mainly of backward races whose affairs are still in the hands of Britain's own officials at Whitehall.

The chief self-governing Dominions are Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Irish Free State.

Canada, which stands first among the Dominions, has no need of protection from Britain. It is too far from Europe to be in any danger of invasion from that restless continent. It also relies upon the identity of its interests with those of its big and friendly neighbor, the United States, as a sure defense in case anyone in the world should be so short-sighted as to attack it. Canada, in consequence, takes up an entirely detached position in relation to the United Kingdom. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, and Mr. Jan Mackenzie, one of the members of his cabinet, have both emphasized this point.

Speaking at Ottawa on Nov. 9, 1936, after returning from a visit to Europe, Mr. King warmly denied that he had even "discussed abroad the matter of Canadian defense." Mr. Jan Mackenzie has been yet more specific. "We don't go over there" (to Britain) "telling them what they should do," he once said. "We in Canada can take care of our own policies, defense or otherwise."

South Africa is in a much less assured position. It is part of a continent liable at any moment to become the battlefield of European authoritarian powers greedy for colonial expansion. Unlike Canada, it has no powerful friend nearer than Great Britain upon whom it can count for help in case of being attacked. For its own safety, therefore, it is prepared to co-operate in the United Kingdom's foreign policy, which it recognizes as at least endeavoring to establish collective security generally.

* * *

"We do not possess a single ship which could ward off those aircraft carriers that could land enough planes on our shores to wipe out our large cities in a few hours," Jan Christian Smuts, the ex-Prime Minister, said at Kroonstat, Orange Free State, on June 25, 1936. "When I refer to such possibility, I am not referring to an imaginary danger but a very real one. It is said, that we shall simply be dragged into the very next war in which England is involved; but let me tell you England knows that South Africa wants to keep out of war. England knows that South Africa has the right to decide her own course of action, and the Union will not declare war unless the people of South Africa through their own parliament decide on it. All we can do is to strengthen our own defenses, and look to our friends, and not expose ourselves to unnecessary dangers."

Gen. James B. M. Hertzog, the South African Prime Minister, takes a similar view.

Explaining at Cape Town how his own attitude to Great Britain had changed since the days when he fought against that power, he said: "Now that our freedom has been restored, and the enemy of our former days has become our best friend, the British navy means exactly the same to us as to an Englishman."

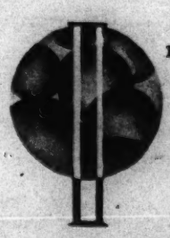
Australia and New Zealand have another set of problems. These two Dominions are comparatively empty lands coveted by teeming Far-Eastern hordes which are now equipped with efficient weapons of modern warfare. Australia and New Zealand therefore feel they have good reason for supplementing their own efforts for defense, by holding closely to a naval power that will at least do all it can to help them in case of need.

"In practice," William Morris Hughes, the veteran Australian statesman, said at Brisbane on Aug. 5, 1936, "the Empire remains a complete entity, Great Britain, by reason of her importance and geographical position, being the mouthpiece of foreign policy." Mr. L. H. Pike, Agent General for Queensland, Australia, speaking in London on July 15, 1936, said: "Never before has the Empire been so seriously bewildered and perplexed in regard to the international outlook. . . . And if the Empire must inevitably be drawn into

(Continued on page 15)

OUT OF "PRIVATE WORLDS"

By Mary Burt Messer



IN THE MIDST of the tendencies of modern inventions to break down the barriers of isolation, in what a legion of ways are we many-worlded! In spite of telegraph and cable, of radio, airplane and streamline train, how we lag in our realization of the great fact that we live in a common world! And how cramping, how thwarting—in the long run, how disastrous—is our failure to adopt, in the broadest sense, a common tongue!

To borrow—and to expand for our own purposes—the title of a well-written book and a well-played moving picture, we live in "private worlds" whose confines separate us from one another and consign us to fanciful, narrowed habitats of our own imagining, from which we dart forth in states of mind most unintelligible to those about us.

The moment one recognizes this situation of "private worlds," illustrations to the point flock to the mind from every side. For it is not only a case of individual dreamers with their private adventures and misadventures of which the nearest are not cognizant. There are the innumerable narrowed special worlds of the arts and sciences, of castes and classes—all with their private psychology, their private jargon, their frequent inaccessibility to everyone except their own elect. Last of all—and perhaps most tragically, in some respects—there are the nations, speaking their different languages, each one encased in a sense of impassioned private interest, a localism so geared as to threaten continually not only the peace but the very cultural existence and life of the human race.

* * *

What dynamics of disastrous nature are inherent in this concept of dismembered life! Here are the sources alike of private hate and collective war; here is the explanation of the ineffectiveness of our vast store of knowledge. For wisdom, like men themselves, can never prosper and realize its fullness in water-tight compartments. There is inherent in all these things a cry for wholeness (witness the recent plea of Harvard for the correlation of all knowledges).

If we are to know, it must be in the light of a whole conception. If we are to love, it must be not as dismembered parts of what should be a gracious whole. If we are to be men, if we are to realize any or all of the splendid things which life proposes, it must be in relation to some over-arching oneness. We must advance as members of a common race—as brothers, fellow beings, neighbors, knit into a common purpose.

"But," it may be protested, "these are sky-blue generalizations. The very advancement of the modern world is traceable to these special groups, these special knowledges."

The proposal, however, is not that these be destroyed: only that they be seen in the light of a common principle able to cast them into their true perspective and to constitute a basis for their popular comprehension.

In connection with one of these special knowledges in the very spotlight of public interest today—that is, economics—we have from the pen of Stephen Leacock a treatment which goes decidedly beyond its own delicious wit. It is certainly a happy circumstance in this age of transitional thinking that we have an economist who is at the same time a humorist, and who is able to help us to newer understandings in vivacious rather than mournful terms. In a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly, this penetrating writer exposes the shallows of technicality all too prevalent in an area to which the public looks for solutions of vital problems.

The article is enlivened to the eye—and to the mind—by numerous formulas. These mathematical symbols, pictorial, abstruse, are quoted from the economic specialist who believes that living, moving human problems can be handled through equations set up in terms of mathematics, applicable rather to steel structures (so it would seem) than to breathing men, and less intelligible than Greek to the average reader.

* * *

Referring to such a passage, Leacock writes: "As the last echo of the paragraph dies away, the readers are seen to lie as thickly mown down as the casualties of Vendémiare" (which carries its point even though we may have forgotten our French Revolutionary history). Proceeding more seriously, he classifies these statements and equations as "pretentious mathematics" which, "when interpreted into plain talk, amounts to something so insignificant and so self-evident that it is within easy reach of the simplest peasant. . . ."

"The task they could not fulfill," he declares of these attenuated special thinkers, "is still left to the fresh, bright ignorance of an inquiring world."

How many times we are forced from the region of mere intellect, that academic "private world," out into the less specialized open spaces where intelligence prevails—that more elastic thinking not yet divorced from intuition; more easily and warily adjusted to the general flux of things. Here is the mind of the "common man" which cannot be dispensed with: through which he knows what the elect do not always know, sees things which they cannot see.

In reality there are no "private worlds": we accept their limits, their prejudices and their devastating conflicts at our own expense. We need all types of men and women; all possibilities, all gifts. Ultimately we must all work together in mutual comprehension—there is no other way to well-being. It behooves us, for this reason, to live with open doors and windows; hospitable to the new, the unfamiliar, in their qualities of good. We must never quite lose the spirit of adventure in its finer aspects.

* * *

For it is not true that men are finite, strange, dismembered. We are actually one. Our current modes of transportation and communication, world trade, financial internationalism, the destructiveness of modern warfare—all press in the direction of this conclusive fact. A man's good is his neighbor's. This is apparent in the current world for all our shameless violence. For it is not only inspired, it is human wisdom. May we not learn, for instance, of the co-operative Swedes today something of the significance of "All for one and one for all"?

But there is a profound truth to be borne in mind if we are to realize the full potentialities of human association and to avoid its pitfalls. This is the simple ancient truth that we are children of a common Father. We have one origin, one principle. We are spiritually—and as it will appear in the far end, inescapably—bound together. And this is a truth that must be set steadfastly in the whirl of daily traffic. It should dominate all thinking, seeing, knowing, and it is the only final cure for the disastrous limit-making fallacy of "private worlds." They will change their forms, but they will never vanish until they have met their master in that alone which is all-embracing.

It must be recognized, however, that the kingdom of heaven in the sense of oneness here and now cannot be taken by storm. The truth points a direction. But the steps must be taken intelligently, alertly and realistically. The good world citizen will spring from the good patriot, in an enlightened sense. And only those compacts, those agreements, those international correlations will prove successful which bring forth something of a genuine oneness already realized in the minds of men.

Lure of th

If Chinese Signs Arouse Your Curiosity Enough, Yo Writer Did, and Find That Even a Litt

By Bertha Ashton

ALLURING ADVERTISEMENTS urging the mastery of foreign languages have left me cold, indifferent, and even hostile. I remember years of difficulty with declensions, irregular verbs, and aspirates, and I do not care to continue such wrestlings.

No one ever urged me to study Chinese, however, and that may be one reason why I am doing so. As a native San Franciscan, I have long been attracted to our Chinatown. I roam its alleys and byways with pleasure. Much of its charm remained a mystery, however, because I could not read one word of the signs and placards which abound in shop windows and on walls.

Scanning the menu in my favorite Chinese restaurant, I was limited to the English descriptions which were followed by curving characters. Wistfully I wondered as to their exact meaning. They looked so much more interesting than the sturdy English letters.

* * *

So enthralling proved the lure of the letters that at last I joined a public evening school class in Chinese. Twice a week our patient teacher, a Chinese, drills us in reading, pronunciation, and writing. The students are as varied as one could find anywhere. Some are importers, others teachers, nurses, social workers, and business people. Others are just interested in learning Chinese.

The men and women are about evenly divided, and ages range from 16 to 60. The class is always large at the beginning of the term, but many drop out when they discover the task they have undertaken. Some are there who have been in the class since it was started two years ago. A few Chinese-Americans come to learn writing and reading, although they speak the language easily.

Our book is a primer, intended for six-year-olds. The first lesson is "One, two, three." The characters are lines drawn horizontally, the opposite of our numbers. The lesson is illustrated with a picture of three people watching three boats in the distance. The next lesson utilizes the numbers, plus several new characters, stating that three children go home together. And so the book continues, with lessons about school, cats, dogs, playing games, and then to more intricate subjects such as trees, butterflies, birds, and flowers.

* * *

There is a quaint charm about the black sketches illustrating the text, and one feels that one learns not only a new language but all the joy, wonder, and newness of the world once more. It takes one back to the feeling of zest and thrill which came at seeing one's first boat, or upon stroking one's first furry kitten.

When the last lesson teaches that unless one knows the characters and can write the words learned, one's whole life will be dull, one agrees with the author. The little Chinese boy looking out from the page seems but an expression of one's own childlike, receptive mind.

"Come! Come! Come! Come read books! Come write characters! Unless you can read books and write characters, you'll suffer all your life long!" proclaims a succession of syllables which all sound round and brief. "Loy! Loy! Loy! Loy doke sue! But sick sue, But sick che, Yat sigh foo!" Thus the Chinese is rhymed and measured.

* * *

Chinese characters have always seemed like works of art to me, whether they were written on ancient Chinese paintings, or on colorful boxes of tea and ginger. Gracefully curving, nicely turned, delicately shaded, they have exerted such a fascination that I stopped short of nothing but attempting to write them.

There is a certain nice balance and control required for the correct brush stroke. One must learn just how to hold the slender bamboo tube, fingers placed carefully at the right spot, and wrist held steady, with the brush stroking the page at right angles, not slanted as is the case with pen or pencil.

At the same time the camel's hair brush must always be pointed just so, and the thick, black ink watered to just the right degree, else the character will not be right. There may be too much ink, which will blot, or the brush may become dry before the sweep is completed. In either case, the character is ruined, and one must try again and again, until successful in getting it right. In China, calligraphy is a fine art, and I can understand why.

* * *

Sometimes we write compositions in Chinese, using the characters we have had in the book. Our literary attempts are necessarily limited, and I fear Mr. Dong must grow weary of reading about how big sister teaches little sister woman's work (sewing).

He must find a great similarity in our descriptions of landscape, for so far we have not learned much beyond green trees with birds' nests high in the boughs, or fruit trees laden with ripe fruit about which no one knows.

He has given us a list of idioms as well, which he hears us recite. There are about a hundred phrases in the list, such as "Good morning," "How much is this?" "I am hungry," and other useful phrases. We hear each other speak these, and write the characters on small cards which we shuffle to avoid learning them merely by rote.

The meaning of the words is easier to learn if one remembers that most of them are derived from pictures. The earliest Chinese writing, dating back to legendary times, used a circle with a dot in the center to depict the sun, and a crescent with a line stroked inside it for the moon. Similar symbols were used for other objects, and animals were rudely drawn with horns, tails, etc. In the thousands of years through which Chinese writing has developed, it has become simplified greatly. No longer does the character for "man" have a head, arms, hands, legs and feet, as once it did. Now it is a double stroke resembling a pair of running legs. Perhaps this is a commentary on civilization!

* * *

When one knows the component parts of a Chinese character, one gains an understanding of the basic philosophy of Chinese life. The word for "good" is made up of the character for "woman" and "son." The word for "peace" is a picture of one woman under one roof. The word "father" is a man with whiskers, an early symbol of wisdom. The word "forest" is three trees growing together, and so on.

Some words are phonetic instead of pictorial. The character for "cat," for instance, is a picture of a field with grass growing on it. At first glance, this may seem very vague. But the name of the grass happens to be "mow," which approximates the call of a cat, and hence the word for "cat" is "mow." The word for duck is "op," resembling a quack. The sound of a bell is "ding dong," as in many other languages.

One thing over which the student need not worry is grammar. The word for "I," "me," and "mine" is the same. There is no past, present, or future tense to memorize in endless tables. There are no conjugations, no singular and plural endings to be worried over. A few articles or signpost words must

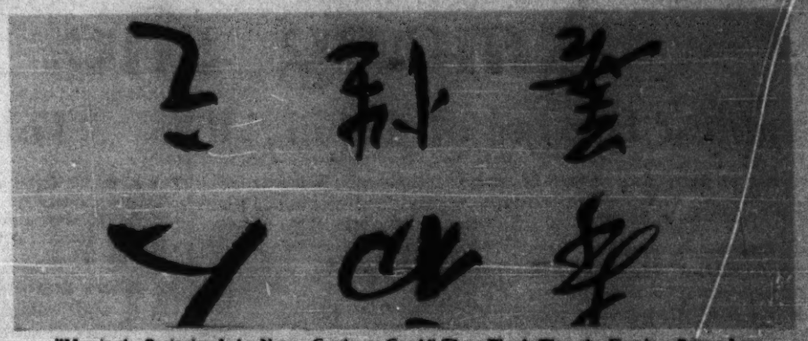
A NEW YEAR'S GREETING

"To Young and Old, Peace and Safety," Says This Chinese Greeting, Reading From Bottom to Top, the Chinese Syllables Sound as Follows: "Lo, Seoo, Ping, Ou." For the Chinese, the Beginning of the New Year Is Celebrated Not on the Jan. 1 of the Gregorian Calendar, but for the Whole Period Between Jan. 10 and Feb. 19

the Letters

h, You May Decide to Study the Language, as This a Little Knowledge Opens New Vistas

Ashton Gardiner



"Man in the Beginning Is by Nature Gentle, or Good." These Words Were the First in a Primer Long Used in China. Written as Above, and Memorized by Every Chinese Student at His First Class

"YAT, YUEH, SAM," WHICH MEANS "ONE, TWO, THREE," IN ENGLISH

"SAM GAWH YUN, TONG WUI GAH," MEANS "THREE SEPARATE PEOPLE TO-GETHER RETURN HOME"

Literal Translation of Primer:

Paper	Ink	Use	Use	Use	Write
Color	Color	Ink	Paper	Brush	Characters
White	Black				

English Meaning:
"To Write Characters, We Use a Brush, Paper, and Ink. The Ink Is Black in Color, the Paper Is White"

Literal Translation, Reading From Lower Right to Upper Left:

Go	I	Sun	Heaven
Sweep	Early	Already	Bright
Floor	Arise	Left	Bright

English Meaning:
"The Sky Begins to Brighten, the Sun Has Already Risen. I Arise Early, and Go to Sweep the Floor"

Literal Translation:

Little	Big	One	I
Cats	Cat	Big	Have
Jump	Meows	Two	Three
		Little	Cats

Now Make Your Own Translation Into English

Translated Into English, This Reads: "Big Sister and Little Sister, Two People, After School, Return Home. Big Sister in Her Room Teaches Little Sister to Do Woman's Work (Sewing)"

be learned, but in general the meaning is indicated by the context of the sentence. In conversation, one must rely upon quickness of perception to understand the topic.

This is especially true of Cantonese, which is spoken in San Francisco and most other American Chinatowns, as well as its native province in China. This dialect has nine different tones, or voice inflections for each sound, as compared with the four of Mandarin Chinese, the official language.

Thus, the syllable "gow" may mean anything from "dog" to "nine," depending upon the tone in which it is uttered. It is very difficult for a western ear to hear the subtle differences in the tones at first. When our teacher said "Haw," meaning "river," I was sure he said "Haw" meaning school. Now I can hear the difference between the two sounds, and am proud to state that the teacher can also distinguish the sounds as I utter them. That is quite a victory! It is very hard at first to get the delicate nuances of tone, and one has to listen very carefully and practice pitch diligently.

In reading aloud, we practically sing. There is a lot of harmony and rhythm in this, and it sounds pleasant to the ear after one gets used to it. To one who was taught to exclude the singsong in reading English, it is rather fun to cultivate it deliberately in Chinese. One chants the soft syllables ringingly, and it is surprising how quickly they fix themselves in the memory this way.

* * *

Our class has periodic visits to Chinese restaurants where we try our prowess on the long-suffering waiters, and to the theater, where we try to get a few words here and there in the dialogue. It puts us on our mettle and is good practice.

All the effort necessary to learn Chinese seems worthwhile when I see the lightening smile of my grocery-man as I ask for a vegetable by its Chinese name. He beams at me, and is quite generous in teaching me new words as I learn the old ones. My laundryman is also helpful, patiently repeating the words and numbers for me and showing genuine pleasure when I master them.

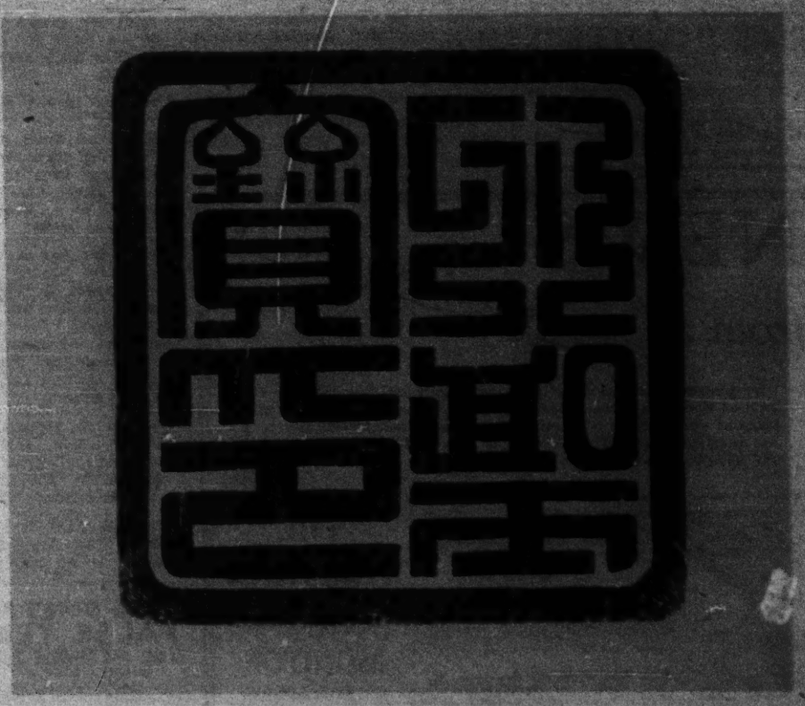
The greatest reward lies in an increased understanding of the Chinese people. It is much easier to become acquainted with the merchants of Chinatown when one can say "Thank you" in Cantonese, or when one has said, "You are very kind" to a helpful clerk. Gone is the traditional taciturnity of the Oriental when I proclaim "Ngaw hawk san," meaning, "I am a student." Often this remark will lead to the telling of old legends, fairy-tales, or explanations of Chinese symbolism.

* * *

It is much easier to understand the depths of Chinese philosophy or the delicate beauty of Chinese poetry if one sees even a little of the artistry of their words. It is much easier to comprehend their justifiable wonder at some of our queer ways when one knows how opposite are their ways, how different their attitude, their methods of writing and speaking. It leads to a more sympathetic understanding of some of China's problems.

Most of all, there is a sense of accomplishment when one masters the difficult beginning of a strange tongue. There is much beauty in the cadenced speech of China, there is wisdom and common sense in its brevity. The more deeply one goes into it, the more one enjoys digging out the meaning of some phrase. This is true equally of the age-old philosophy of Confucius or the menu of the restaurant. Both have a more vital application to one who understands the composition of the characters which express the idea.

Learning Chinese is difficult—I do not expect to master it. But it is very worthwhile to know even a few characters, and it is very interesting and enjoyable, too.



OLD-STYLE CHINESE WRITING

In the Time of Confucius This Form of Writing Was Used. The Words Read, "The Flute Soloist Shovel Seal," and They Form the Seal of The Hon. Queen of Shaowu. If Carried in the Pocket, According to Ancient Belief, the Seal Would Possess Terrible Power Dragons.

Among the New Books

Noblest Forsyte of Them All

Memories of John Galsworthy, by his sister, M. E. Reynolds. London: Robert Hale. 5s. net.

IN THE FIRST PART OF THIS small volume, Mrs. Reynolds gives a brief outline of her brother's life, interspersed with her personal recollections of him; in the second, she has gathered a few of his letters to herself, members of the family and various intimate friends. It can hardly be said that her recollections add much to our knowledge of Galsworthy, and, indeed, those concerned with his early years have been quoted already by Mr. H. V. Marrot in his "Life and Letters of John Galsworthy." Nevertheless, comment on a man from within his family circle has a special significance, which cannot but alter here and there the values of a former impression.

Mrs. Reynolds is an unaffected panegyrist of her brother; but her claims are strictly in accord with the evidence. He was the noblest Forsyte of them all, a man of letters with the same balance and common sense, the same "soundness," that he gave to those formidable men of property; and yet with a vision, an altruism and, not least, a humility that he denied, for the most part, to them.

Literature, however, was far from absorbing all his energies; the business of living seemed equally important to him. In one of his letters here, he says: "The artist theory of life is, of course, the right one; but to my mind it's wrong to confine it merely to work. It wants to be applied to everything—play, sleep, love and eating. In other words so to live that you do everything with all your heart, and have no time for megrims or nerves."

He certainly had no time for them; and in this book it is not so much the writer who is dwelt upon as the man of affairs. It is typical that the affairs were, nearly always, the affairs of others in which his help had been sought, and given as a matter of course. In his writings he tilted hard, not like Quixote at imaginary giants and in pursuit of fantastic ideals, but, with Forsyte sanity, in the cause of plain justice and practical benevolence — he demanded always more understanding and sympathy for others; and this memoir underlines the fact that it was precisely these qualities that were so apparent in his conduct.

The adverse criticism to be made on Mrs. Reynolds's selection of letters is that several deal merely with trivial details of weather and daily routine. The photographs of Galsworthy and of members of his family are numerous, and well reproduced.

E. F.-B.

Tolstoy—the Parting of the Ways

The Final Struggle: Being Countess Tolstoy's Diary for 1910, edited by S. L. Tolstoy and translated by Aylmer Maude. London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d.

MANY GREAT AND GIFTED men and women have found an incompatibility between their marriages and their life work. In few cases can the conflict have been more trying than it was for Tolstoy and his wife. It was all the more painful because of their profound love for each other—they were married for 48 years—and their struggle has in it something of a tragic quality because fundamentally it was a conflict between two passionately held concepts of what the good life is. For this reason all the books and diaries which have a bearing on their relationship have an interest far beyond the scandalous.

The Tolstoys were inveterate diarists and the story of Tolstoy's last year at Yasnaya Polyana and his flight and end has often been told from many points of view. Now it is possible, with the assistance of the engrossing notes and prefaces by one of Tolstoy's sons and of that great Tolstoy authority, Prof. Aylmer Maude, to read the story from the point of view of the Countess as she put it down day by day in her diary of that year.

How partial a thing a diary is! How revealing and yet how unrevealing! Read as they stand, the Countess's daily records astonishingly fail to stress the real basis of the quarrel but deal with the instinctive and symptomatic. An earlier diary had, however, shown how utterly incapable she was of accepting the importance and value of her husband's work and stand after his conversion. The conversion, dating from 30 years before, was the real issue between them. And so it is still for Tolstoy's admirers. It is impossible to feel the same about the artist and the subsequent prophet who denounced the artist, except to note that Tolstoy, in spite of himself, was a consummate artist in both periods.

* * *

Only the great can experience great revulsions. In the violence of Tolstoy's changes from a life of dissipation to one of domestic order, and later from that happy family life as a successful novelist and substantial country gentleman to the man who abandoned all rights in his property and work and tried to live the simple life of a peasant, there was the violence of the saints. But he who has wife and children has given hostages to sanctity. The Countess was a conventional woman; she was shocked by the unorthodox; she was unwilling to sacrifice her position in society and, as she feared, the future of her children to mystical and revolutionary notions of society and of a man's duty to his fellows.

* * *

The Tolstoys had become relatively rich; she wished to manage and protect those riches and she was realistically aware of the inconsistencies in her husband's situation. She wished to save her husband from himself and from the not always worthy disciples who gathered round him. And indeed the vicissitudes of the Tolstoyan groups provide some queer comedy for the ironical moralist. She was not slow to point out that to renounce your property legally and at the same time to live on it was a suspiciously easy solution. Even a hypocritical one.

This was, of course, very unfair, for she had no intention of letting Tolstoy go. He was bitterly aware of the inconsistency of his life; and of the two courses of self-abnegation open to him, he chose that one which was directed by his sense of responsibility to his wife and children. Naturally enough, having bowed, and finding no real intellectual sympathy in her for this phase of his life, he turned to those who provided it. The chief of these was Chertkov. The Countess saw herself ousted by this man; he reminded her of her failure. The tension was increased by her unstability and it led, as is well known, to Tolstoy's departure.

* * *

The diary is obviously the work of an overwrought woman. She stopped at nothing, and Tolstoy in turn made himself as impervious as he could in his moral world. Neither his son nor Professor Maude, who are both admirably impartial, attempts an analysis of the position, which of course goes deeper than either husband or wife's expressed views. Yet such an analysis would be of interest. Gorki, a partial but deeply intuitive observer, remarked how even in humility Tolstoy was always the aristocrat, and noted the anarchic element in his character. There was in Tolstoy, as in every artist, something which is often crudely called irresponsibility, a desire to be alone and to have freedom from material ties which is in fact an attempt to preserve every minute of living for the creative purpose. No human material more tempting to the strong-minded ever offers itself, especially when a woman sees that such self-chosen freedom is afraid often of its own desire and is all the more in need of protection. These spiritual struggles take place not *in vacuo*, but in houses and among all the paraphernalia of daily life and, as the diary shows, the antagonists themselves soon lose sight of the instincts which prompt them.

V. S. PRITCHETT

With Kipling at School

Schooldays With Kipling, by G. C. Beresford. New York: Putnam. $3.

SCHOOLDAYS of most British and Irish writers make pretty lugubrious reading. Run the list over from Shelley through Dickens to Joyce; there isn't must joy in it. But this book which Mr. Beresford has written of Kipling's years at the United Services College, Westward Ho! is a happy exception. Mr. Beresford is well qualified to speak. He was Kipling's roommate during the whole period of Kipling's school days at Westward Ho! 1878-1882. He was M'Turk in "Stalky & Co." Kipling moved through his school years like a conqueror. Skillfully he avoided the sports which were not to his taste, edited the school paper, frequently came off first best in his brushes with the masters who, naturally enough, resented his attitude of superiority, in general was the Doctor Johnson of the school, the Arbiter Elegantium of the intellectual life of "The Coll." He was triumphant and he was happy, and his fellows were happy, too.

Mr. Beresford gives us some excellent portraits of masters and students. Readers of his book will not soon forget the Head whose friendship with Burne-Jones and William Morris did much to free him from the pose and pomposity of the pedagogue at his insular worst. Upon Belly, another master, whose genius for finding fault finally, on his leaving the school, dissolved in lachrymose repentance, Kipling pronounced Johnsonese judgment: "Two years' bullying is not paid for with half an hour's blubbering in the pulpit." And the school as always took its cue from Gigger, Kipling's nickname at Westward Ho! It is not at all surprising that Stalky, the apotheosis of practicality and common sense, became General Dunsterville. One of Stalky's maxims is well worth remembering: "Keep it up with a margin."

General Dunsterville has written a preface to this book, in which he disagrees with much that Beresford has written. He does not believe, for instance, that the "Widow at Windsor" phrase gave offense and cost Kipling the Laureateship. And he questions, and well he may, the accuracy of Mr. Beresford's memory. "But," as General Dunsterville concludes, "atmosphere is more important than history, and the atmosphere Beresford gives us is wonderfully near to the real thing."

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Enjoyment of Laughter, by Max Eastman (Simon and Shuster, $3.50), identifies humorous writing and pictorial jests with mental playfulness.

Plays About the Theater in England, by Dane Farnsworth Smith (Oxford, $4), draws upon more than 70 old plays for examples of the way the stage satirized itself, 1671 to 1737.

The Bible in Art, by Clifton Harby (Covici Friede, $5), contains 750 black-and-white illustrations and 12 in full color reproducing great paintings inspired by the Scriptures. There is an explanatory text as well as appropriate quotations from the Bible.

The Golden Age of American Sculpture, by Loring Holmes Dodd (Chapman & Grimes, $3), describes in text and many illustrations the fine tradition that marked achievement in carving and modeling during the nineteenth century and its followers in the twentieth.

Pushkin, in representative poems, stories, folk tales and plays, selected and edited with an introduction by Avrahm Yarmolinsky (Random House, $3.50).

Confucius Said It First, by Tehyi Hsieh (Boston: Privately printed. $1.50), is an introduction to the originator of a culture still a stabilising factor in the oriental mentality. There is a frontispiece by Dwight Sturges, a pen-and-ink portrait of Dr. H. H. Kung, seventy-sixth lineal descendant of Confucius, and brother-in-law of Sun Yet-sen.

Texas, the Lone Star State, by Norman Beasley (Doubleday Doran, $.75). A compact, concise, but complete tracing of the thrilling history of Texas, especially useful in this centennial year when the eyes of the nation are turned toward the state over which six flags have flown.

Harvard College in the Seventeenth Century, by Samuel Eliot Morison (Harvard University Press, $7.50). The history of intellectual and spiritual achievement, written with humor and impressive learning, free from scholarly pompousness or unconvincing humility.

George Washington and the West, by Charles H. Ambler (University of North Carolina Press, $4). Why did the second Continental Congress choose, without hesitation or serious opposition, the middle-aged Virginia planter to command their army, and why was the choice so sound? This book, dealing with Washington's military and surveying expeditions to the Ohio Valley, helps to answer the puzzling question.

The Puritan Pronaos, by Samuel Eliot Morison (New York & Oxford University Presses). Studies in the intellectual life of seventeenth century New England which presents puritanism in a good light.

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NEWS from a CONSTRUCTIVE ANGLE

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Mr. Lloyd George Concludes a Stupendous Achievement

War Memoirs of David Lloyd George. Vol. 6. London: Nicholson & Watson. 21s. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

THE SIXTH VOLUME OF MR. Lloyd George's War Memoirs brings to an end a stupendous achievement — the product of five years' work undertaken by a veteran who was in his seventieth year when he began to write. Brilliant men of action have often proved dull and uninspiring on paper. Mr. Lloyd George is not of this number. The reader as he lays down the last of these volumes will find himself under the spell. Mr. Lloyd George stamped his personality on the conduct of the war. He has stamped it not less vividly and irrevocably on the future writing of war history.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George's views of the great controversial issues of the war are by now familiar, and the last volume does little more than drive them home with crushing force. More and more evidence is brought to bear to prove that no peace by negotiation could have been secured at any time prior to the autumn of 1918, and that there was therefore no gratuitous prolongation of the war. The cardinal war aim, so far as the British Government was concerned, was the liberation of Belgium. As late as August, 1918, the German General Staff was not prepared to consider the unconditional restoration of the *status quo* in Belgium; and the German civilian authorities, misled and kept in the dark by the General Staff, had long ceased to count.

Not less insistent is Mr. Lloyd George's desire to justify himself as the supporter of the "side shows" — those minor operations in Italy, in Salonika, in Palestine, in the Caucasus, which were so much grudged by the "westerners," but in the end proved to be the spearheads which pierced the chinks in the enemy's armor. There is perhaps a tendency in these pages to overlook the extent to which the costly failure of the Dardanelles had prejudiced both military and public opinion against the dissipation of energy on non-essential objectives. Nor is the fact that the final and fatal collapse came on the Bulgarian and Turkish fronts necessarily as conclusive as Mr. Lloyd George seems to think it. The *coup de grâce* executed on the Salonika front by General Franchet d'Esperey reflects credit both on those who conceived and on those who supported it. But it was the situation on the Western front which prevented Germany from providing the necessary stiffening for the defense; and the success of the attack in September, 1918, does not prove that the same measures would have produced the same results at an earlier date.

* * *

When Mr. Lloyd George had almost finished writing, Mr. Duff Cooper's edition of Haig's Diaries appeared; and a chapter dealing with it has been added as appendix to the present volume. This chapter, in which narrative gives place to pure polemic, was perhaps a mistake. The case for Haig's inadequacy had already been made out. For the perceptive reader, it was confirmed rather than confuted by the evidence of the Diaries themselves. Haig, as Mr. Lloyd George puts it, "did not possess that eye within an eye which is imagination." A whole chapter, in which an undertone of personal bitterness is clearly audible, does not add any new lines to the portrait.

The attack on Haig is, in reality, but one symptom of Mr. Lloyd George's mistrust of the military mind as such. "What power is there so absolute as that

By Bassano, London
DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

of the commander of a great army?" he asks in a striking passage. "Great power is like alcohol. It exhilarates most men beyond the bounds of reality. In others it has the effect of depressing their spirits. But in all cases it poisons judgment." Generalizations are dangerous; and it seems doubtful whether this one applies any more aptly to military commanders than to others set in a position of authority. Men of vision are rare in any profession. Mr. Lloyd George grants the quality of vision of generals like Allenby and Plumer. He certainly would not claim it for all politicians. What is probably true is that military promotion, even in wartime, followed too much in the groove of professional routine, whereas a Prime Minister was less hampered by convention in the choice of his civilian collaborators.

The indefatigable author gives us grounds for hoping that he will now embark on his memoirs of the Peace Conference. He even offers us a foretaste of the line they will follow. The Peace Conference sought, he tells us, "with some measure of success," to incorporate in the peace settlement the aims enunciated by President Wilson in his 1918 speeches. "The measure in which the world has departed from them in subsequent years is the measure of the chaos and trouble into which it has been plunged." The second proposition should be easier to establish than the first. But it is hardly necessary to say that the work when it appears will be of first-rate importance.

E. H. CARR.

Tale of One City

Bitter Victory, by Louis Guilloux. Translated from the French by Samuel Putnam. New York: McBride. $2.50.

A DAY IN A PROVINCIAL FRENCH city in the fall of 1917 provides Louis Guilloux with an almost inexhaustible supply of incidents for his novel, "Bitter Victory." The reperoussions of the war, the daily routine of the local school, the intimate lives of professors, staff officers, boarding house inmates, soldiers on leave and countless innocent citizens caught up in the turmoil of the time give the book a teeming vitality, undeniably realistic and moving in spite of the grotesque characterization and often sordid action.

The beginning is definitely unpromising; this, with many of the incidents and much of the dialogue, may be found distasteful by many readers. Women, especially, will find little to their liking in the book. It is, above all, a man's story, written about men and for them, a bitter satire on war, a mocking exposé of human pretensions and weaknesses.

The main character is Cripure, philosophy professor in the local school. During these twenty-four hours, a series of incidents befalls him, each more serious than the last, until the final tragic climax when Cripure reaches the limit of his endurance. Reminiscent of Dickens's method of characterization, M. Guilloux's caricature of the grotesque Cripure is a creative achievement. Cripure is at once pathetic and admirable, gross and yet appealing. There has been no character like him in recent fiction. If Rabelais had taken over one of Dickens's characters, Cripure's nearest predecessor might have thus been evoked.

Similarly for a score of other individuals of whom M. Guilloux gives sharp portrayals; the unctuous and despicable Nabucet, the unfortunate Madame de Villaplane, the carrot - topped Moka, the despondent Lucien. These, and the extraordinary juxtaposition of incidents which unite them, are all portrayed with a kind of distorted realism which reflects life in the manner of the concave-convex surfaces of trick mirrors in a sideshow. The warped, misshapen reflection bears little likeness to the original, but, for certain audiences, the result has an eerie fascination.

Of main importance is the rivalry between Cripure and Nabucet, which reaches climactic proportions on the memorable day herein described. The "bitter victory" won by Cripure may be taken to exemplify to a certain extent the victory which later marked the end of the war. The implications are provocative and worthy of attention. This conflict between Cripure and Nabucet is played out against the background of the daily life of the town, disclosing the dramas behind the doors of a score of houses, while the war tom-toms sound an ominous obbligato throughout. Uncouth though it may be as a novel, "Bitter Victory" is a worthy achievement in its penetrating stigmatization of war.

M. W. S.

Defense of Astrophel

Sir Philip Sidney, by C. H. Warren. London: Nelson. 7s. 6d.

ONE HAS A FIXED PREJUDICE against books on well-worn themes; and my first feeling on seeing this book was one of wonder that anybody should want to write on Philip Sidney. At least two other Lives have appeared quite recently; and, as Mr. Warren says, all the known facts have been collected, and it is unlikely that new ones will come to light.

But when this feeling has been overcome, I find Mr. Warren's book a pleasant and well-informed account of a man who will always interest the world. Nor is the least noteworthy thing in the book the author's own point of view. As he truly says, in the dearth of facts much depends on interpretation. It has been possible for some to maintain that the fame of Sidney is a mere posthumous legend, got up for the disparagement of an imposing party among Elizabeth's courtiers; and there are not a few who believe that the famous words, "Thy necessity is greater than mine," were never spoken at all. Even the "Arcadia" has been ascribed, at least in part, to Sidney's sister.

In these circumstances, Mr. Warren is wise to lay stress on what we do know. Panegyrics, even panegyrics written by Spenser, may mean little or nothing; but a man's writings are the man himself. We have Sidney's letters, his "Defense of Poesie" and his own poems; and by these it is possible to appraise him, even if we rule out all that was said about him by friends and admirers.

First and foremost, says Mr. Warren, Sidney was a poet. He was not, like Ralegh and so many other Elizabethans, a diplomatist or a soldier who wrote poetry as a recreation; he was a poet born, and a diplomatist or a courtier by the fortuity of his position. He looked in his own heart, and wrote as he felt. His sonnets are not exercises; they are as true as Cowper's lines on his mother's picture.

It seems to me that, some allowance being made for Mr. Warren's natural enthusiasm, he is essentially right. What disguises the truth from many readers is the fact that so much of Sidney's early experimental work has survived; but gradually he discovered the way to tell the truth in verse, and the path he pointed out was followed by others.

Thus having "interpreted" Sidney, Mr. Warren applies his method of interpretation to his external life, and finds the same integrity and absence of pose in them. It is a true instinct that has given Sidney his place as one of the few natural men in an artificial age and a sophisticated court.

E. E. KELLETT

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Pastoral Lyric

We Found a Farm, by Charles F. Speare. Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press. $1.50.

CHARLES F. SPEARE IS A NEWSpaper man and an ardent member of the rapidly increasing group of nature lovers bent on flight to the country. These city cliff-dwellers, migrating from every large urban center to the adjacent countryside, revel in its gracious welcome and exult in the vista of new delights opened to them. Mr. Speare, being more fortunate in his circumstances than many, does not depend on his new farm for a livelihood (if he did his eulogy might be more reserved) but frankly admits that he uses it solely as a pastoral refuge.

"The yield of gold and silver on our investment," he says, "is from the cowslips that follow the little spring runs in May, the finch that flutters on a thistle in midsummer, the dew that sparkles from ten thousand blades of meadow grass on a cool June morning, the sunlit foam that floats over a trout pool, from the first leafage of the poplars and maples on the mountains rising around us and from the early frosts of October. This is the kind of currency that men cannot devalue. By Divine decree it has stood stable since the world began."

These few chapters of lyrical prose, singing the praises of the Vermont countryside, have the charm of a spontaneous carol. Type, format and a few lovely photographs give the passages a pleasing setting, and make it sure of a place on many gift lists this season. It should prove an encouraging message indeed to anyone thinking of buying a rural retreat. The two photographs showing the old Vermont farmhouse "before and after," with the section describing how the transformation took place, show what can be done by a person with foresight in the matter of beautifying his surroundings. Mr. Speare took loving care to make his house in keeping with the beautiful setting which nature had prepared for it. Such precept and example give his book an inestimable value.

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Fingerprinting the Ancients

A UNIQUE AND USEFUL FACTOR in dating ancient potsherds excavated in and near Palestine came to light in the work of Dr. William Frederick Bade, director of the Palestine Institute of Archaeology, who made five expeditions to Palestine over a period of nine years. His work was confined to the discovery and subsequent excavation of the long lost city of Mizpah, the modern Tell-en-Nasbeh, seven miles north of Jerusalem.

One of the most important and difficult tasks of an archaeologist is to determine the dates of his excavated levels. Hitherto the most faithful clues have been the scarabs and pottery. The presence of great numbers of Egyptian scarabs in the Israelite tombs has been a source of interesting conjecture. They are engraved with the insignia of the reigning Pharaoh, such as a Hornet, in the case of Thotmes III. And so when a scarab of Rameses II was found in a tomb of Mizpah, the evidence pointed to the fact that this tomb was of the period around 1300 B. C. The pottery in a tomb also has become eloquent in determining its period, for the color, texture, shape, luster and applied designs can now be quite accurately dated by a study of comparative ceramics.

When Dr. Bade returned to America from one of his earlier expeditions, he brought specimens of potsherds which bore the imprint of the thumb of their potter. Because some of them had come from a very ancient tomb, proved so by the shape and style of the pottery, he knew a Neolithic potter had sat in the sun around 3000 B. C. and thumbed and molded his ware.

But among the artifacts were potsherds from certain levels on the Tell, where the city had been located. They had been so broken that it seemed quite impossible to identify their periods. The fingerprints, however, were intriguing, and Dr. Bade took them to Prof. August Volimer, the fingerprint expert of the University of California. Dr. Bade was amazed to find that one potsherd taken from the ancient Neolithic tomb bore prints that duplicated three others found at other levels on the Tell.

* * *

There could be but one conclusion. At the time of successive destructions of the city, some of the pottery had not been destroyed, and had consequently been used by the next dwellers. Some ancient jar, made by the same potter of great antiquity who had made the jar of the tomb, had not only been used in his day, but had been handed down to a second generation and perhaps a third, before it met the common fate of its contemporaries.

By the method of deduction, therefore, the lowest level of the Tell was known to coincide with the already known period of the ancient tomb. This was the starting point, for one such bit of definite knowledge opens up a background upon which an archaeologist can work. Using this knowledge of the value of fingerprints, during his last year of excavation, Dr. Bade found it possible to date many hitherto questionable levels and to clarify much of his data.

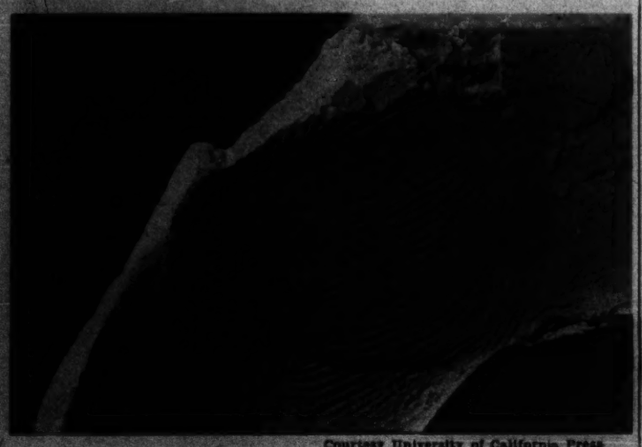
Valuable information came to light when fingerprints were found on the bottoms of jars and jugs. This indicated that the value of a man's print and its distinct individuality were recognized even in ancient days. Tablets found at Nineveh similarly speak of "affixing the hand and seal" to documents, and definite examples of this custom have even been found upon Neolithic cave walls of Spain.

* * *

Dr. Bade's work of excavation at Mizpah has revealed a cultural occupancy dating as far back as the fifth millennium B. C. The walls of Mizpah showed evidence of many additions at various periods. The hasty construction work of King Asa of Judah about 915 B. C., historically related in II Chronicles, sixteenth chapter, was among the interesting revelations. The ancient gates, where Samuel, the Circuit Judge, of 1100 B. C., held his court, also were found; and, near by, the ancient Canaanite sanctuary. The sanctuary showed evidence of activity long before the time of the Israelite occupancy.

The most valuable single object found at Mizpah is the seal of Jaazaniah. This seal is a banded black and white onyx, the shape and size of a human eye. Jaazaniah is introduced to Biblical readers in Jeremiah 40 and 41, in connection with the establishment of government headquarters at Mizpah, after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B. C. This seal of Jaazaniah is in three divisions. The upper third contains the name of Jaazaniah, and the lower third has an exquisite carving of a cock.

E. S. A.



Courtesy University of California Press

FINGERPRINT OF A POTTER

Neolithic Potters in 3000 B. C. Sat in the Sun and Molded Their Wares, Leaving Their Thumbprints in the Clay.

Windsor Architecture

SELDOM DOES ONE see so many varied styles of architecture in such small space as in the Horseshoe Cloisters of Windsor Castle, British royal residence. The small houses in these cloisters, which are now the homes of the Lay Clerks of St. George's Chapel, were originally designed on the plan of a fetter lock by King Edward IV in the fifteenth century. As the number of residents was increased more houses were added from time to time.

The result is that at the East End a part of the original Edward IV Plantagenet archway in somber gray stone, now partly overgrown with creeper, nestles against a Victorian dwelling whose flat, shuttered exterior and black painted wooden door with shining knocker might have graced Wimpole Street in the time of the Barretts.

Round the arch of the horseshoe is a Georgian home, also shuttered, but in red brick with front wall and arched doorway. Next door an acacia tree hides a red-brick Stuart timbered house. A piece of thick Norman gray stone wall, containing a heavily barred window, joins the Stuart House to a row of heavily timbered Tudor dwellings, with wide low-arched doorways and diamoned-paned windows.

On the south side is a reproduction of a Lancastrian house with studded door, gray stonework and group of three tall graceful chimneys.

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FEATHER CAPE OF KAMEHAMEHA II

This Highly-Prized Garment, of Red, Yellow and Black Feathers, Was Returned to Hawaii After 112 Years in England.

Royalty's Feather Cape

THE MASTERPIECE of the rarest art in the world has returned to Hawaii, the land of its origin. It is the Kamehameha II feather cape which was presented by a king to a British ship captain 112 years ago. It has come back to the Bishop Museum after a stay of more than a century in England.

In 1824 King Kamehameha II, son of the Garibaldi of the islands who brought them under a common rule, was traveling to Europe aboard the British ship L'Aigle, Valentine Starbuck, captain. Developing a warm friendship for the captain, the King of Hawaii bestowed upon him a most highly-prized possession, a feather cape which had come down from the first King.

* * *

The Bishop Museum, in Honolulu, is a great repository of Polynesian objects of artistic and historical value. Of recent years it has sought diligently for the few feather capes, sold or given away during the time of white man's early contact with the natives, that are thought to exist in the world. Prices as high as $1,000,000 have been placed on some of these capes.

Miss Eva Starbuck of England, a descendant of the captain who received one of the best of the capes, learned of the anxiety of Hawaii to retrieve these kingly garments and returned as a gift that which had been in her family so long. It is now on exhibition in Bishop Museum.

The cape is 16½ inches from top to bottom, but 85 inches in its encompassing reach. The colors of the feathers of which it is made are black, red and royal yellow. The greatest difficulty in its production is due to the fact that, even in the old days, these particular feathers were so scarce. The yellow feathers, for example, came from the tail of a native bird known as the mamo. The o-o, another native bird, had a small clump of yellow feathers under each wing. The bright red feathers came from a tiny bird called the liwi.

* * *

With the coming of the white man and the introduction of many species of birds and animals, these native feather bearers have disappeared.

Structurally, the capes have as a base a closely woven netting made of the fiber from the native olona plant. The feathers are attached to this on the plan on which shingles are put on a roof.

Aside from this Starbuck cape there is another of the red and yellow feathers in the Bishop Museum. It is different in design and much longer. It is draped on a museum figure of an Hawaiian. Stories are told in Hawaii of yet another cape, one of green feathers, the only one of its kind, which is kept hidden in a secret cave in the southernmost island.

MADE FOR KINGS

Another Rare Feather Cape, of a Different Design, Draped on a Hawaiian Figure in Bishop Museum.

Birds From Barnacles

A visitor to Southport, Queensland, a popular Pacific ocean holiday resort, recently discovered on the beach a piece of a branch of a tree about 3 feet 6 inches long, covered with thousands of living marine creatures called goose barnacles.

In medieval times a curious legend developed in regard to the goose barnacle and persisted from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. It was believed that a migratory arctic bird, known as the barnacle goose, hatched from the barnacles washed upon the seashore.

In 1678, Sir Robert Moray read a paper before the Royal Society, in which he described what he determined as "little birds enclosed in barnacles." The arrival of the geese and the barnacles on the eastern coast of England and Scotland at the same time, during the autumn gales, probably originated the legend.

. . Imperial Palace: U. S. A.

(Continued from Page 3)

magnificent cyclorama the towers and spires of the Grand Central area rise crisply in clear air. What was a fairyland of lights in the dark of evening now is a symphony in steel and stone.

Telephones begin to ring throughout the hotel. The morning alarms continue from 7 to 8 in greatest volume—300 to 400 of them altogether daily—and then dwindle off. In the meantime, room service has had a growing number of calls for breakfasts to be served in the rooms. In some hotels this is not a large item, but the better hotels, and especially those patronized by women, serve many meals in the rooms. During the Automobile Show in New York last November the Waldorf-Astoria set a new record, for itself, at least, with more than 800 calls for breakfast in one day.

* * *

If good service is the key to the successful operation of a hotel, then the telephone service is the key to good service itself.

Almost every operation involves the telephone department in some way; the telephone and the teletype have made it possible to administer the very large hotel of today, with as many as 3000 rooms. Lacking those tools, all service would become hopelessly tangled, especially in the peak hours, from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 5 to 7 p. m.

Impatience, commanding language, brusqueness are out of place in hotel service, and especially over the telephone, where the voice means everything.

The young women at the switchboard are marvels of patience, alertness, and courtesy. They accept the telephone company's dictum that "the voice with the smile wins." They guard the guest against those who might intrude, withhold names and room numbers from the inquisitive, take messages for the guest, announce callers without revealing whether the guest is in, and otherwise provide service so individual in measure that each guest, in effect, has his own private secretary. Their efficiency was such that President Hoover, after a visit at the Waldorf, during which he made great use of the telephone, paid them special tribute, and an autographed photo of the former President now hangs in the telephone department.

V. Noontime

Late morning sees the Imperial Palace lobbies and corridors begin to fill with persons coming for business appointments, to attend meetings, or for luncheon. A fine hotel, in addition to providing board and lodging, is a cultural center for the city. Concerts, lectures, exhibitions and displays—these and a thousand other things become the occasion for residents of the city itself, as well as transients, coming to the hotel.

* * *

"The hotel city-fies us, and civilizes us," it has been said, and the hotel has influenced our mode of living in various ways.

The fine shops which cluster about the good hotel set standards and styles in articles for wear and use. The restaurants set standards in food preparation and service, and perhaps even in music. The rooms and baths of the best hotels, at least, provide guidance in practical and comfortable furnishings and sanitation. And the courtesy and poise of staff members set a further good example.

All of this is no accident; it is the result of careful study of hotel operation and the application of lessons learned. Thanks, in part, to the patient and unselfish work of leading hotel men, who give of their time to help instruct hotel employees, and aspirants to such positions, there is growing up a generation of hotel workers who know their business and what to do about it.

They *must* know, because a fine hotel is a world center. To it come travelers from everywhere, wanting a variety of things, speaking a variety of languages. The hotel must be able to serve them.

Epilogue

The hour hand has moved twice around the clock. Mr. and Mrs. Patron, who arrived yesterday, have spent a day in an Imperial Palace. Now they will continue their journey. . . . The late sun is on Park avenue, lighting the face of the hotel, when their taxi turns south for the railroad station. Now these guests have gone; but they pass others who are arriving. The 24-hour cycle of hotel activity knows no beginning or end.

SPLENDOR, OUTSIDE AND IN

Twin Towers of the Waldorf-Astoria, Representing the Finest Type of Hotel, Climb 47 Stories From a Base Occupying an Entire City Block. The Hotel Reflects the Best Modern Architectural and Engineering Ideas. The Sert Room (Above at Right) Is One of Several Attractive Dining Rooms. Its Walls Bear a Series of Fifteen Murals by José Maria Sert, Noted Spanish Painter. Done in Tones of Brown Against Silver, Sert Has Portrayed Scenes From "The Marriage of Quiteria," Described in Cervantes' "Don Quixote." The Paintings Rank High Among Modern Murals.

Roosevelt—Right or Left?

(Continued from Page 4)

doubt it in spite of a conversation I had with a man who was recently a presidential intermediary with business leaders. This man said, "Mr. Roosevelt does not want to control, but he intends to do so if industry will not 'share prosperity.'" I think that Mr. Roosevelt is congenitally a regulator—a do somethingur. I foresee more and more pressure for the regulation of hours and wages, by constitutional amendment, if need be.

Moreover, "little NRA's" will no doubt be established for all the "sick" industries, as more and more of them seek the government crutch for assistance in their senescence or obsolescence or lack of sense.

So we may look forward to a system half-free, half-regulated. The country is now in the upswing of the business cycle. It is impossible nowadays to prognosticate its permutations because of the decision of government to try to conquer it. Politics, in short, has become the twin sister of economics. And the economic analyst who has hitherto restricted himself to the study of money and of the supply and demand in things must now add the political scene to his field. Political action will no doubt provide alarms in plenty for business men. Periodically these may promote setbacks. Periodically they may excite anew the feeling of inflation—or deflation. But, in the long run, the cycle will win out, if only because of what Schumpeter at Harvard calls the "restlessness" of enterprisers to be up and doing. The new element is that it has to compete with the "restlessness" of the President.

England's Fine Collector

Mr. Stanley V. Priest, investigating officer attached to the police courts in Manchester, England, is the first to hold such a position in Britain. His job is to discover whether people can pay amounts that are due from them, and, if they are unable to do so, to assist them in finding a way out of the difficulty. Since his appointment, nearly two years ago, Mr. Priest has traveled 8500 miles on his bicycle while investigating almost 2000 cases in various parts of this city. An important phase of his work is to arrange the payment of fines by installments where people are unable to pay the full fine imposed by the magistrates immediately.

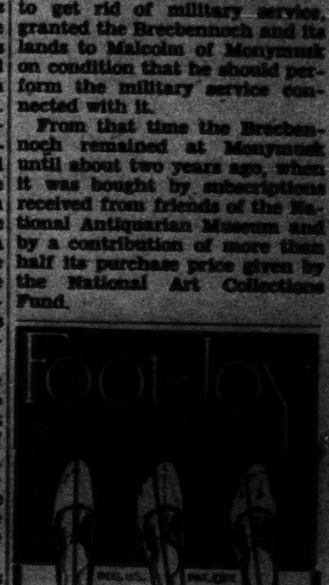
The Monymusk Reliquary

The Monymusk Reliquary is regarded as one of the greatest national treasures of Scotland, which, compared with Ireland, possesses few such treasures of the Celtic period. This reliquary has been definitely identified as the Brecbennoch of Columba and is in a good state of preservation. Though the only specimen of its kind in Scotland, two examples survive in the Irish National Museum. A similar reliquary, taken by the Vikings to Norway, is now in the Copenhagen Museum, while another was found in a Viking's grave at Melhus in the Namdalen Valley.

In a charter of William the Lion, before 1211, he grants to the monks of Arbroath this Brecbennoch and "the lands of Forglen given to God and to St. Columba and to the Brecbennoch, they making therefore the service in the army with the Brecbennoch, which is due to me from the said lands."

The church of Forglen was dedicated to Adamnan, Columba's successor and biographer, and the reliquary was probably there before the lands of Forglen and its church were granted to Arbroath. We next hear of the Brecbennoch in 1314 on the field of Bannockburn. Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, anxious apparently to get rid of military service, granted the Brecbennoch and its lands to Malcolm of Monymusk on condition that he should perform the military service connected with it.

From that time the Brecbennoch remained at Monymusk until about two years ago, when it was bought by subscriptions received from friends of the National Antiquarian Museum and by a contribution of more than half its purchase price given by the National Art Collections Fund.



Now, look at this shoe when both shoes are worn. Any shoe on its figure 1, the words of today illustrated. (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a uniform adjustment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

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Festival Week

THE PICTURESQUE little fishing island, Finkenwärder, around the corner from Hamburg, not long ago celebrated its 700th anniversary. A festival week was held with appropriate costumes and pictorial background which merged the old Finkenwärder into the new.

Finkenwärder is especially attractive to German youth, because it is the birthplace of Gorch Fock (nom de plume of Johannes Kinau) and his brother, Rudi Kinau, two much-admired writers, whose stories are vivid pictures of the sailor's and fisherman's life.

* * *

A feature of the island is the dikes which encircle it. For centuries the sturdy fishermen fought against the storms and floods. Again and again dikes were built, improved upon, broken and demolished in turn. It is said that no less than 64 floods visited Finkenwärder during 1625 to 1825. Since 1825, however, perseverance has won the victory over the elements.

First mention of Finkenwärder is found in the annals of 1236, as belonging to Holstein. According to chronicles Hamburg bought the northern side of the island in 1445. From time to time it changed hands but today this little island with its 5000 inhabitants belongs half to Prussia, half to Hamburg. The story goes that in 1568 strict lines were drawn and even a fence along the dikes kept the pigs and cows to their respective sides.

* * *

The island yields quantities of apples, plums, pears, cherries and raspberries. Now and again one sees a fisherman on a doorstep mending his net, or girls kneeling on their little bridge scrubbing the laundry in the brook below. It is quiet and serene and most difficult to realize that Hamburg is so near.

There are quaint customs on the island. The wife retains her maiden name and the neighbors usually call the children after the mother.

Australian National Travel Association

WHEN THE MOUNTAIN LIES DEEP IN SNOW
The Chalet at Mount Buffalo National Park, Victoria, Australia, Is a Popular Resort for Painters and Nature Lovers, as Well as Winter Sports Enthusiasts.

Utopia for Painters

A FEW HOURS AWAY FROM Melbourne, Australia, is a painter's paradise. At Mount Buffalo he can spend a summer wandering about among Australia's most typical birds, beasts and trees with the feeling that as yet he has this strange new world all to himself. Kangaroos leap away from him in long graceful jumps like enormous birds or stand on their hind legs among the trees, pale whitish-gray like the trees themselves, and a lyre bird will scuttle across the road in the early morning. The mountains unroll like blue pages of a book, leaf on leaf, a little dog-eared at the corners, as he turns down the road and the breath of Australia comes up to him from millions of eucalyptus trees like a cold perfume. In certain lights the mountain ranges look as if they were pleated, so curious is their formation, and from the 4500-foot height of the Chalet they compose themselves into puckered waves and ruches that would have puzzled even Hokusai. Indeed one is constantly reminded at Buffalo of the prints and paintings of China and Japan: the scale is so large and yet the landscape forms are so varied and precise. Each pebble one picks up seems to bear some relation in its shape to the large outlines of the mountains. As a matter of fact this is one of the peculiarities of Australian landscape. Almost any stick or twig that you may pick up from the ground will be characteristic of the whole tree. That extraordinary "wrung" effect so noticeable in the eucalyptus—as if some giant had held the tree at both ends and twisted it—can be found in almost any piece of wood lying in the forests: it will turn and twist with the same uneasy line. The whole effect of Australia could be painted from its details—its twigs and its stones: they represent the landscape in miniature.

Geographically, Buffalo presents some of the oldest rock formations in Australia and these extraordinary shapes and facets of the cliffs and the enormous boulders perched at precarious angles give a feeling to the onlooker of a world actually in construction. It seems as if one can see the very bones of Australia sticking out through the forests of eucalyptus. These great boulders have an astonishing range of color for the painter. Flesh color, rose pink, ice blue, rich yellow, patterned with lichens, they stud the landscape and from every crack and crevice springs the eucalyptus—known as the "gum tree" in all its varieties to the Australian born.

In winter, the mountain lies deep in snow and has become for some years a fashionable resort for winter sports. The eucalyptus being evergreen gives a curious effect to those accustomed to the pine and the fir: but to the artist summer time is painting time on Mount Buffalo, when the coloring of earth and trees assumes the changing quality of an opal.

The "snow gum" flourishes here with its great smooth trunk and many-colored bark. Pink bark turns scarlet after rain and these surprising trees stand blood-red in the forest after a storm: others are lilac and blue. It is all a new world to the painter accustomed to the characteristic forms and colors of European or of American scenery, varied as these are. These color schemes of blue and jade and lilac forests have not yet been painted by a foreign artist: and perhaps it will take a foreign artist to invent a form for what is yet only a color and a perfume. MARY CECIL ALLEN

Do the Eskimos Sing?

FAR AWAY IN THE NORTHERN region on Top o' th' World, while the icy winds howl and the vast tundras are covered with snow, the jolly Eskimo men, women and children gather in the singing houses to pass the winter evenings with song and story.

The scene of an Eskimo song festival is a curious one. On a snow pillar in the center of the singing house, or quaggi, stand the lamps. Smoke curls from a fire on the frozen ground. Around the walls the arctic villagers range themselves in orderly formation. On the outer edge stand the unmarried women. The married women form an inner circle, with the men in the center. In two groups beside the low entrance cluster the eager-eyed, rosy-cheeked youngsters.

"Bang!" goes the kilant, the Eskimo drum. A man steps into the center of the great domed room. He holds the instrument in his left hand, and strikes it on opposite sides of the edge with a thumper. He bends his knees slightly, and weaves back and forth in front of the circle of listeners. Now and then he varies his activities by hopping on both feet, and pounds with lusty vigor.

To quote Mr. Stefansson: "Dance songs, hunting songs, summer songs and rival songs are very popular. Many of the singers are comediahs, too. They act out their songs in pantomime to the amusement and delight of their audience. As almost every experience in arctic life is recounted in a dance song, these festivals serve to acquaint the villagers with the local news.

"The lack of sun in the long winter does not affect the Eskimos' good cheer. If the igloos are well stocked with enough dried caribou, stacks of frozen fish and seal oil, to last until spring, people are happy."

While the fantasy of Northern Lights flickers across the sky in rainbow hues, in the cozy snow huts of certain sections brown-skinned children gather beside the soapstone lamps and beg their mother for a song or story.

Then perhaps, as she laboriously draws a bone needle, threaded with sinew, back and forth through a new parka for one of the youngsters, the little mother may tell them the well-loved story of the "Owl and the Raven," following it with "The Raven Sings," an Eskimo song attributed to the hero of this legend.

To quote Mr. Stefansson again: "Vocables are very common in all Eskimo songs. Sometimes a singer will carry the song with the syllables a-jah, a-jah, or amna-aya, amna-aya, for five minutes at a time. Of course, the words have no meaning. It is as if we were to sing la-la-la to a song, over and over. To the Eskimo the melody is the principal thing, and some of the primitive musical themes are very beautiful."

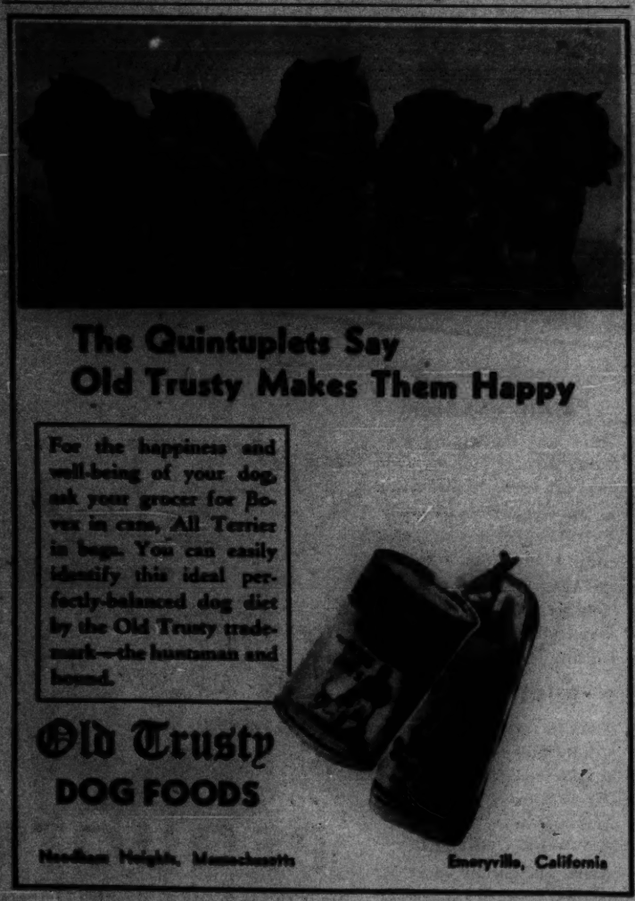
We find record of a summer song, light and playful as the breeze which floats over flower-strewn tundras when the fetters of winter are unclasped.

American Museum of Natural History
ESKIMO WOMEN WITH TOM-TOM
The Smiles Would Seem to Indicate That Song Is Imminent

My arms, they wave high in the air;
My hands, they flutter behind my back;
They wave above my head like the wings of a bird.
Let me move my feet, let me dance!

Lullabies, lilting and melodious in graceful cadence, are frequently found in the song literature of the northland. In striking contrast is the "Song of the Wolf," rugged, virile and inspiring. It is sung by full-throated men, to the banging of drums, as the smoke rises in a spiral column toward the high, domed ceiling of the quaggi. The women against the wall keep time by balancing back and forth on the balls of their feet. This song is a dramatic and impressive interlude in an Eskimo song festival.

Starting the day with a song is a pleasant habit with the Eskimo. Regardless of whether the north winds howl and the roar and grind of snowslides form a wild, weird orchestral background, or the tinkle of melting ice floes in summer plays a gentler theme, spontaneous song and music-making are a rhythmic and melodious accompaniment to life in the frozen north.


The Quintuplets Say
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Needham Heights, Massachusetts
Emeryville, California

Australian National Travel Association

IN A FAR BRITISH EMPIRE DOMINION
The Mountains Lie in Puckered Waves From Northcote Crevasse, Mount Buffalo National Park, Victoria, Australia.

..Ties That Bind the Empire

(Continued from Page 6)

these perplexing problems, then neither we in Queensland, nor we in Australia as a whole, can evade our responsibilities or feel anything but extremely anxious as to the future."

The Irish Free State is under yet other conditions. Small in size and continually rubbing not over-friendly shoulders with its big British neighbor, it is in a position of absolute safety. This is because Britain—if only to prevent any other power from gaining a footing so close to its own shores—must in any case use the whole of its might to protect Ireland from aggression. So long as Britain itself remains unconquered, therefore, no hostile force can, in any circumstances, menace Free State soil.

From a pedestal of complete individuality, therefore, Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council at Dublin, was able to say on Nov. 3, 1936, "The question of our relations with Great Britain, and with the states of the British Commonwealth, must be a matter on which the Irish people will separately pronounce. At the moment it is not our intention to change the existing relations in so far as use is made of the same machinery by Canada, Australia and New Zealand in the field of external affairs."

♣ ♣ ♣

India comes into the picture on other grounds. Containing a sixth of the entire human race, it has been in the past a source of much military strength to Britain. This is because, without cost to the British taxpayer, it maintains a highly efficient modern army, 250,000 strong. In the past it has made the main portion of this formidable force available for British use in any part of the world. Large contingents served in China at the relief of Pekin in 1900, and in Europe and Mesopotamia in the World War of 1914-1918.

Now all this is being changed. India is in process of receiving self-government. No actual turnover of power has yet taken place, but a law has been passed by the British Parliament to bring it about. Britain is to continue for the present to control the army of India. But this is to be a transitional arrangement and but few Englishmen are optimistic enough to expect that when Indian self-government has become complete, the resultant independent government will consent permanently to devote, as has hitherto been done, a quarter of the entire national revenues to the upkeep of such a force.

This change is likely appreciably to affect British ability to reinforce other parts of the Empire in case of need.

♣ ♣ ♣

In 1914, as soon as war broke out, the whole of the Dominions made Britain's cause their own, but conditions since then have altered. Then, the British Parliament had an overriding voice in all Dominion affairs. Now, under what is known as the Statute of Westminster, a law passed by the British Parliament in 1931, Britain's claim to suzerainty has disappeared. Each dominion has become absolutely independent. The fact that every one of the now separate units continues to recognize the King of England as its own titular sovereign, in no way affects the complete autonomy that has been attained, an autonomy which includes freedom to decide on its own account to what extent—if at all—it will hold itself bound by Britain's external policy.

Nevertheless, Empire criticism of such policy is a matter which would be important only if it touched upon far deeper questions than is now the case. Autonomy of the individual Dominions has brought with it necessity for each territory to make efforts, not previously requisite, for its own protection, a state of things which means much increased taxation burdens all around.

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It is small wonder, therefore, that in a community where no restrictions whatever are imposed upon the utmost frankness of speech, Britain's European commitments, which are at least to some extent responsible, should have come in for much sharp, although upon the whole helpful, criticism. This criticism leaves entirely unaffected what is infinitely more important, namely, common loyalty to democratic ideals of freedom which holds together the timbers of the British Empire in a grip that no gale can unloose.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

The Essence of Fascism . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

It would be a grievous error if a democratic country like the United States of America should, in its efforts to save itself from communism, invite the danger of fascism. Consequently, those individuals and organizations who seem to have dedicated themselves to active opposition to only one of these undemocratic forms of government might well balance their thinking by adopting the policy of working against both of them.

Lip service to self-government plus vociferous denunciation of communism is not enough. On two counts it does not ring true. First, it does nothing positive to strengthen the processes of democracy, and second, it leads to excesses both of statement and action, directly suggesting the methods of fascism. It is no good to miss Scylla only to run into Charybdis.

An illustration of such excess is furnished by the oath laws recently applied to teachers in a number of states. Discussion and criticism of such laws will not down, for they represent unnecessary and undemocratic procedures. The advocacy of oath laws invariably suggests preoccupation with compulsion and dictatorship and neglect of self-government.

The chief proponent and propagandist of the Massachusetts law, in an address a few weeks ago before a convention of the American Legion, denied that any force or coercion was being exerted in connection with the law. "Coercion?" said one of the teachers of Massachusetts, on reading the newspaper account of this meeting. "They told me that I must stop teaching if I failed to sign. The loss of my job and my salary—if that isn't coercion, what is?"

The convention speaker said further, "Very few people do things voluntarily, therefore they must be trained to be patriotic." In that sentence we have the essence of fascism, whether or not the speaker would admit it.

Is it possible that the legislators who voted for this law are themselves among those who do not do things voluntarily? They have placed themselves in a dilemma. Either they have been trained and compelled to be patriotic enough to push this law, or else they are among the few people who do their duty voluntarily. If the former is true, they should frankly tell the public how and by whom they were trained; if the latter, then they must acknowledge the possibility that some teacners too may be trusted to be good voluntarily.

One is reminded of Dr. Johnson's remark that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." These legislators do not deserve the epithet; it is a pleasanter supposition to think that they have not sufficiently studied democracy and self-government. The speaker for the American Legion is ill-schooled in civic control. His patriotism at present is exuberant rather than intelligent. But by his vociferous attempts to save us from communism he and his fellows have at least suggested that their protests may be a smoke screen to hide the framework and methods of fascism.

JOHN M. BREWER
Cambridge, Mass.

Today's Contributors

IT IS always our effort, in preparing the contents for any one issue of the Magazine Section, to justify its subtitle, "A Survey of World Affairs." This week we believe we have justified it, particularly.

Spain has been much in the news since last summer, and the outcome of the conflict there is a matter of great potential concern to us all. The background of that struggle is indicated this week, in the leading article, by V. S. PRITCHETT, who is a specialist in Spanish life and literature. A novelist, critic, and literary subeditor of the Monitor in London, his books include "Marching Spain," "The Spanish Virgin," and "Nothing Like Leather."

The water color on the cover is by CARROLL BILL, a Boston artist who has made several trips to Spain to paint and sketch. Some of his water colors are owned by the Hispano Society of America and by the Herron Institute.

The position of the British Empire, "upon which the sun never sets," has become a subject of lively discussion among students of international affairs, not only because of the recent abdication of Edward VIII, but because European problems seem to be absorbing the attention of Whitehall more than in the past. R. C. CORNS, who writes of this circumstance and its implications, is a member of the Monitor's London news bureau, and a journalist of wide experience who has visited or lived in most parts of the Empire.

BERTHA ASHTON GARDINER, who writes so amusingly about her adventures in learning Chinese, recently left her home in San Francisco for a journey to the Netherlands Indies and to China. There, it seems probable, she will be able to put her studies to practical use.

And speaking of world problems, and trips around the world, there are "Private Worlds," of which MARY BURT MESSER writes in the week's Magazine Editorial. Big luxury hotels in the great cities are centers of international life, as brought out by ROBERT W. DESMOND. Treasures from all parts of the globe turn up in the so-called "Thrift shop," which DIANA THORNE describes in words and sketches. And, finally, H. B. ELLERTON surveys the possible actions of the second Roosevelt Administration, which is about to begin. Who can say what effect the program of the Government may have abroad, as well as at home!

100 YEARS AGO

"Clinton's Block," considered a hopelessly foolish undertaking, became the first water highway in the country. Thousands of indigenous general westward on canal boats. Freight rates of $125 a mile a ton by horse, were reduced to one dollar by boat. The Erie Canal was an unparalleled success.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO the Northern Assurance Company organized the first fire insurance of property and added the first gold policy ever issued. This pioneering spirit prompts expansion in one of the Northern buildings.

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